"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,629—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1899.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. Wibmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. Weston	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	—	3,506	22nd June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 23, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All Luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 30th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 15th June.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 30th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st June.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 31st May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	2,098	Scarff.	10th June

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth-Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th May, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	9th June.
SAFARI	1,432	Christiansen	13th June.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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DELAGOA BAY
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and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th May, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

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ARE ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM THE BEST DISTILLERIES.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs.	a.	Credit. Per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, unequalled in age and quality	24	0	27	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky	32	8	36	8
Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.				
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky	26	0	29	0
A well matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the Taste.				
TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH"	26	0	29	0
This is guaranteed as an Old thoroughly ripe Spirit.				

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED,

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

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MADRAS. LONDON.

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DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
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Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date, Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4, For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
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RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD : as to the others, they are but imitations."

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SOLE AGENTS
IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at
LONDON CASH PRICES.
ERARD PIANOFORTES
Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

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BANKING: THE CURRENCY QUESTION AND FINANCE.

	Rs. a.
Darwin (Major Leonard)—Questions to be considered by the Indian Currency Committee, 1898	0 12
Ricardo's Exchange Remedy; A Proposal to Regulate the Rupee Currency by making it expand and contract automatically at fixed sterling rates, with the aid of the Silver Clause of the English Bank Act by A. M. L. (Fellow of the Banker's Institute) 1892	0 8
George (E Monson).—The Silver and Indian Currency Questions, Treated in a Practical Manner, 1894	1 0
Wilson (A. J.)—Practical Hints to Investors, 1897	1 8
Taylor (Thomas)—Gauges at a Glance, containing all the principal Gauges of the different Metals, Tinplate Substances, etc., collated and compared: Foreign Moneys, Weights and Measures, etc., 1895	2 4
Stallard (C. F.)—The Law of Sales of Stocks and Shares, 1897	1 14
Kennedy (E. E.)—The Stockbrokers' Handbook: A Practical Manual for the Broker, his Clerk, and his Client, 6th Edition, Revised, 1895	0 14
Urlin (R. Denny).—A Handy Book on the Investment of Trust Funds under the New Law with the Trust Investment Act, 1893. 3rd & Revised Edition, 1894	0 14
Gabbott (E. R.)—How to Invest Money	0 14
Montgomery (E. W.)—Indian Railway Companies, 1899. A Handbook for Investors, Stockbrokers and Officials with a Map	0 12
**The issues for 1897 and 1898 are still kept in stock giving the financial condition, &c., of each Railway at each half-yearly report.	
Tate's Modern Cambist: A Manual of Foreign Exchanges and Bullion, with the Moneys and other Mediums of Exchange of all Trading Nations: also Tables of Foreign Weights and Measures, with their Equivalents in English and French. 23rd (last) Edition. By Herman Schmidt, 1893	10 8
Jevons (W. Stanley.—Money and the Mechanism of Exchange. Eleventh Edition	3 12

INSPECTOR OF FIRE APPLIANCES.

THE POST of INSPECTOR of FIRE EXTINGUISHING APPLIANCES to the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents falls vacant on the 1st July, and the Committee invite applications (by letter only in the first instance) from Engineers and persons holding the necessary qualifications. Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Secretary, 1, Elphinstone Circle.

CLEMENT POOLE, Secretary,
The Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RANGILDAS BHOOKHANDAS, has contracted TO SELL the property, hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort within 14 days from the date here of, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any will be considered to be waived.—Dated this 29th day of May 1899.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land containing by admeasurement 340 Square Yards or thereabouts being the portion of land and premises registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos, 771-212 and 592 Collector's New Nos. 3425 and 165, Old Survey Nos. 540 and 541, New Survey Nos. 7841-7841 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D Nos. 1301-1302 (1) 1302 (2) 1303 (1) 1303 (2) 1304 (1) 1304 (2) 1305 1306 1307 (1) 1307 (2) 1307 (3) 1311, 1312 (1) 1312 (2) 1313, 1314 and Street Nos 150, 152, 152 A and 1, 1A2, 2A3,4,5, 5A,5B, 9, 1-A 11 and 154,158 and which premises are situate at and on the Westside of Girgaum Back Road at Girgaum in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East and West by the property of the Vendor on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor.

HIRAJEE KAVASJEE KOLA.
For Messrs. MANSUKHLAL DAMODAR AND JAMSETJI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, 29th May 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY given by our Client BAI LAKHMIBAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of POONJA BHANJI, in or about the year 1896 in favour of THAKER DOONGERSEY JADHOWJI and COOVERJEE KHATAO has been REVOKED and all persons are hereby warned against dealing with the said Thaker Doongersey Jadhowjee and Cooverji Khatao under the said Power of Attorney.—Dated this 29th day of May, 1899.

MULJEE & RAGHAVJEE,
Attorneys for BAI LAKHMIBAI.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.
ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1898, at Rs. 120 per whole and Rs. 30 per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after TUESDAY, the 30th May, 1899 between the hours of 12 A.M., and 3 P.M., at the registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of share certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th May 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

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LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Annas packet, Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Osborne Marshall's Furniture, Piano, Billiard Table, Victoria, Shegram, Garden, etc., at Middle Colaba, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

LINDON & CO.'S OUTSTATION DEPARTMENT.—All Chemicals and Drugs can be supplied at short notice at very Moderate Rates. Special Discount allowed on large orders.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Bombay.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' & GIRLS' SCHOOLS, Mazagaon, RE-OPEN on June 5th. Address.—Rev. Fr. TOVEY, D. Sc., Head Master, or Sister in charge of Girls' School.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re. 1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for at in and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

A VACANCY has occurred in the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., for a CARDER, SPINNER and MILL MANAGER.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee. Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co. 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A. BHIGAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worles, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

HINDOO CELEBRATION of H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA'S 80th BIRTHDAY, held at the Queen's Statue, on the 24th inst., PHOTOGRAPHS of this interesting ceremony now on view at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, where orders for copies will be received by the MANAGER.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of Two Letters to the
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And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW BOWAN	Melbourne.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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OF ALL DEALERS.
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One of the
FINEST.
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TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0
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FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
PEKOE	"	0	14
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE;
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London,

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 6 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

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LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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EVENING EDITION.
FOUR PAGES.
OWING TO THE DEMAND
FOR THE
EVENING EDITION
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

SPECIAL arrangements have been made to issue it to the Public at 4-30 in the evening.

The SUBSCRIBERS can obtain copies GRATIS at the Printing Press, Armenian Lane, by sending peons with a Coupon, which may be obtained on application at the Office in Esplanade Road.

The EVENING EDITION contains Reuter's Telegrams, and telegrams of important events from our Correspondents in all parts of India.

It gives a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Current Prices and Exchange, Arrival and Departure of Shipping, Exports and Imports.

A special feature is the Home and European news on the day the English Mail arrives.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival, and the Special Edition at 5 p.m., at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

The Evening Edition of the "Bombay Gazette" will be posted to subscribers in the mofussil on payment of Eight annas per mensem.

SINGLE COPY, One Anna.

MEN BEWARE

Of neglecting your health. Especially so, if you suffer from any NERVOUS DISEASE. You may be assured that your condition will not improve, and that you will go from bad to worse if you do not have your ailments properly attended to. If you suffer from Despondency, Loss of Energy, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Weakness, Brain Fag, Dimness of Sight, Blotches on the Skin, Nervousness, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Melancholy, Liver Complaints, or other internal disease. You have only to write to me for particulars of a SURE CURE for your malady. THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS have benefitted by this means of cure, and the advice I have given them. Send addressed envelope, which must be plainly written, to HENRY DAVIS, ESQ., Copford Lodge, Chichester Place, Brighton, Sussex, England; and name this paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE PLOTS OF LAND AT DHARAVI AND MAHIM.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Mr. Abdul Hoosein Samsoodin, deceased, in Suit No. 282 of 1897, and of Sha Navalchund Hirachand, the undermentioned properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, on the dates and hours and at the places hereinafter mentioned, viz., Lots Nos. 1 to 8 will be sold at Dharavi, at the Dharavi Road, near the Police Chowki, on SUNDAY, the 4th day of June, 1899, at 4 p.m., and Lots Nos 9 and 10 at Mahim, near Manmalla Tank, and also near Mr. Pitale's Oart, on SUNDAY, the 11th June, 1899, at 4 p.m.

The various lots are marked on the spot.

LOT NOS. 1 TO 8 on SUNDAY, the 4th day of June, 1899, at Dharavi, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. I.

A piece of Land at Dharavi, being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C 15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, A-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A-15817, 15816, F-15768, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 2, 7, 12-486, 2, 4, 5, 26, 12-481, 1-300, 5-297, 15-298, 21-299, 8-308, admeasuring about 4,319 square yards.

LOT NO. II.

A piece of Land at Dharavi, being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A-15817, 15816, F-157681, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19-300, 9, 10, 13-299, 1, 35-480, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13-301, admeasuring about 6,355 square yards.

LOT NO. III.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, A G-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A-15817, 15816 F-15768, 13180, 13162, and new Survey Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16-316, 1-318, 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 15, 17, 18-324, 19, 20 324, 6, 7, 9-323.

LOT NO. IV.

A piece of Land at Dharavi, being a portion of Collector's new Nos 15765, 15764, C 15763, B 15775, 15781, 15818, G 15772, H 15772, C 15832, E 15808, A 15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A 15-817, 15816, F157681, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 10317, 2, 4-472, 5, 6-318, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14-473, admeasuring about 5,917 square yards.

LOT NO. V.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15263, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A-15817, 15816, F-157681, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 7-472, 1, 1A, 2-319, 1, 3, 5, 8, 14-323, admeasuring about 4,776 square yards.

LOT NO. VI.

A piece of Land at Dharavi, being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15766, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15832, C-15832, H-15808, A 15777, A-15799, 157991, 15788, 15752, A-15817, 15816 F-157681, 13180, 13468, and new Survey No. 12,3-393, 4-868, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10,324, admeasuring about 5,542 square yards.

LOT NO. VII.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, A15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799 15791, 15788 15752, A-15817, 15816, F-157681, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos 1-358 admeasuring about 3,950 square yards.

LOT NO. VIII.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A 15817, 15816, F-157681, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 11-436, 2-438, 5, 8439, admeasuring about 4,402 square yards.

LOT NOS. 9 AND 10 on SUNDAY, the 11th day on June 1899, at Mahim near Manmalla Tank, at 4 p.m.

LOT NO. IX.

A piece of land at Mahim, near Manmalla Tank, bearing Collector's new No. 13063, and new Survey No. 1-2021, admeasuring about 6,216 square yards.

LOT NO. X.

A piece of land at Mahim, near Manmalla Tank bearing Collector's new Nos. 3629 and 12951, and new Survey Nos. 179, 3, 4-180, 1-186.

For particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of deeds and plans apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, the Vendor's Attorneys, at their office at the Oriental Buildings, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th May, 1899.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

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Secretaries and Agents.
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LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
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The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

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Chief Agents.
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security,

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary,
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NOTICES.

P & O
PURE OLD
WHISKY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the LEASE of the several GOVERNMENT SALT WORKS, mentioned below, situated in the MATUNGA SALT TALUKA, together with the right to manufacture salt therein.

(1) for two years and
(2) for five years
from the 1st August 1899, viz :—
1. Sulemansha.
2. Shaik Misri.
3. Kowli.
4. Vadala.
5. Siwri.

2. They should be addressed to the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D., sealed and superscribed with the words "Tender for the lease of Government Salt Works at Matunga," and should be delivered at the office of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue S. D., on or before Monday the 26th June next.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

4. Tenders will be opened by the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue S. D., at noon, on the 26th June next, in the presence of any of the tenderers who may attend, and their final disposal will rest with Government who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other tender.

5. Persons whose offers may be accepted will be required, within seven days after receipt of notice of acceptance of their tenders, to execute Leases in the usual form, copy of which may be seen at any time during office hours on application to the Chief Account Office, Town Custom House, Bombay, or at the office of the Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, S. D. They will also be required within the same period to deposit 25 per cent. of the amounts of their tenders, which deposits will be held by the Collector as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of their agreements. In the event of any person whose tender may be accepted failing to execute the lease or to make the deposit aforesaid within the period specified, the sum of Rs. 500 deposited by such defaulter at the time of delivering his tender will be forfeited to Government.

6. The Lessee or Lessees of the works will have to pay Municipal Rates leviable on the properties under Act III of 1888, or any other Act or Acts in force.

H. P. QUIN,
Ag. Collector of Salt Revenue.
Camp Castle Rock, 22nd May, 1899.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

No. 82.

NOTICE—SEALED TENDERS for the supply to the Bombay Commissariat of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM for one year from 1st April 1900 to 31st March 1901, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay up to 12 noon on the 12th day of June 1899, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and stations where required are given in the tender form.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store-keeper-General at Bombay, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store-keeper-General at Bombay, up to 4 o'clock P. M., on the 11th June 1899. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender form.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured Rum."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, under any of the schedules appertaining to the contract, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. Government shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal, or Madras or Bombay, Treasury Receipt Provincial or Municipal Debenture or Port Trust Bonds for Rupees 3400. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated, if the tenderer withdraws from his tender. Acceptance or rejection of most favourable tender will be notified to the tenderers concerned on or about the 15th of August 1899, at latest.

8. The tenderer should pay to the proper authorities all usual Customs, Excise, Municipal Octroi or other duties, taxes or dues on supplies to be made under the contract and if refund of any such duties, taxes or dues are allowable in respect of Rum after it has become the property of the Government or in regard to the quantity estimated as lost in transit by dryage or wastage in respect of such Rum, the contractor shall be entitled to receive from the proper Commissariat Officer a certificate to enable him to make a claim for such refund from the proper authorities.

The receipt may be for Currency Notes or cash.

B. L. REILLY, LIEUT-COLONEL,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Bombay, Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, 16th May 1899.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED a SECRETARY for the Dhulia Municipality on a Salary of Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 by an yearly increment of Rs. 5.

2. Candidates possessing knowledge of engineering, Office routine and accounts both in English and Vernacular will be preferred.

3. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned.

They will be received up to 16th June 1899.

S. K. DEWBHANKAR,
Chairman, Dhulia Municipality.
Dhulia, 25th May 1899.

J. RATILAL & CO.,
TOBACCONISTS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO SPECIALITIES.
TOBACCOS
Put up in ½ lb. Patent Air-tight Tins.
JESSAMINE.
"LOG CABIN."
MAY BLOSSOM.
GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.
LILY OF THE VALLEY.
PRIZE MEDAL BIRDSEYE.
VIKING NAVY CUT (Full).
VIKING NAVY CUT (Medium).
FLAKED GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW
CIGARETTES.
JESSAMINE. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 55 cigarettes, with a holder.
MAY BLOSSOM. Put up in air-tight tins, containing 50 cigarettes with a holder.
NEEDLE POINT. Each packet containing 10 cigarettes wrapped in foil with a nice picture.
AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE.
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
Goods at any time found affected replaced at shortest notice.
All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & CO.,
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HEAD OFFICE:
408, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.
A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.
ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.
Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

POLO.—There will be a match at 5-15, this evening. Services—E. H. D. Stracey, E. L. Dunsterville, C. Corbett, and J. Courage. Gymkhana—R. Lock, P. B. Savile, P. F. Fischer, and J. A. Lord. After the match there will be scratch chukkars as usual.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A ribfaced deer (Cervulus muntjae) has been presented to the zoological collection by Mr. E. S. Luard. Mr. T. W. Cuffe has presented a sarus crane (Grus antigone).

BURGLARY AT BROACH ROAD.—Purshotam Davi, residing at Broach Road, has reported that during his absence his house was broken into and certain gold and silver ornaments stolen from a box.

FALL FROM A VERANDAH.—Shahabudin Peermahomed, aged about forty years, living at Bhundari Street, while under the influence of liquor, fell off a verandah sustaining a cut on his head. He was removed to the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where he was detained.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Yesterday, about 3 p.m., a buthela from Surat was coming into the Bombay harbour, when a tonny in charge of tindal Bhika Umar, was run down. The crew of the latter and one passenger were all rescued by the police guard boat.

FALL FROM A FLIGHT OF STAIRS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, touching the death of Abba Kassiba, aged thirty years. The deceased was a hawker, and lived at Duncan Road. On the 23rd instant, the deceased while under the influence of liquor fell down from a flight of stairs and fractured his right arm. He was taken to the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where his arm was amputated, in consequence of which he subsequently died. A verdict in accordance with the facts was recorded.

BURGLARY AT DADUR.—Abba Umar, a Mahomedan, residing at Dadur, reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Friday night, his place was entered into by means of a duplicate key or through an adjoining room occupied by a man who was upto recently in his employ. His room was ransacked, and ornaments and clothing, of the collective value of Rs. 1,136 stolen. The thief was evidently disturbed in his work, as he left a portion of the property, valued at Rs. 835 behind him in the complainant's sitting room. The Divisional Police, aided by the Criminal Investigation Department are making investigation into the matter.

A DISAPPOINTED OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Gunnee Mahomed, an old offender, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with stealing one rupee from the pocket of one Ramchundra Dhondoo. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted fourprevious convictions. He, however, stated that as he was about to be married, he might be pardoned on this occasion. The Magistrate remarked that as the accused was an old offender, he ought not to be given an opportunity to marry a woman, simply to disgrace her. He sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer a further imprisonment for three months.

THE PRICE OF A LOCK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Constable Sullivan prosecuted Kisandas Chimandas, Megraj Chimandas and Jadoomul Ashanand, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, charging them with causing hurt to one Mahomed Hoossein, a Mahomedan merchant, at Musjid Bunder Road, on Sunday last. It appears that on the day in question, about 11 a.m., the complainant was seated at his shop, when accused came up and wanted to buy a lock. Complainant showed them one for Rs. 6. The first accused offered Rs. 2, which complainant refused to accept. An altercation took place between the parties, and the first accused struck complainant on the head with an umbrella. The second and third accused then assaulted him with sticks. The police came upon the scene and arrested all the accused. Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia, the complainant stated that the first accused had apologized to him and paid him Rs. 100 as compensation. He had already compounded the case. The Magistrate allowed the case to be compounded and the accused were acquitted.

WARNING TO GHARRIWALLAS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Heera Hoosein, a victoria driver, was charged by Constable Parry with omitting to make over to the Commissioner of Police property, valued over Rs. 900, left in his conveyance by Mrs. Everrett, a nurse in the J. J. Hospital. On Saturday evening, Mrs. Everrett engaged the accused's victoria at the J. J. Hospital and drove to the St. George's Hospital. On her arrival at the latter institute she alighted from the carriage, forgetfully leaving behind her jewellery and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 900. She reported the matter to the police and gave them the number of the conveyance engaged by her. The accused was arrested and the whole of the property was recovered from him. The accused in his defence urged that he did not know that he had to make over the property to the Commissioner of Police. The Magistrate warned and discharged the accused, remarking that it seemed to him that accused had no dishonest intention. The property was ordered to be returned to the complainant.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Rao Bahadur Sukharam Chimnaji Joshi, of Dhoolia, has been appointed District Deputy Collector in the Thana District from the 22nd instant.—At a special general meeting of the Thana Municipality, held in the Municipal Hall, on Saturday, two delegates were nominated by the Municipal Board in order to elect a member for the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, in the Northern Division.—Four Native Christians of Virla-Parla, of the Bandora Sub-Division, were tried by Mr. Shephered, First-class Magistrate, at Thana, for behaving in a riotous disorderly manner at Parla, a few days ago. Two of the accused were found guilty of the offence, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, and others were acquitted. Another Native Christian of the same village, who was charged with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of his wife by such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, was also tried by the same Magistrate and committed to the Court of Sessions, Thana, last week.—A Maratha hamal, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, was accidentally run over and killed by the down Nagpur through passenger train, at the Thana railway station, on Thursday last.

THE CALCUTTA ASSAULT CASE.

ACCUSED FINED.

The further hearing of the case against Prince Jani Mirza and Mahomed Rajab, charged with assaulting Mr. H. B. Norton on April 21st near Prinsep's Ghat, was resumed on Saturday, before Mr. T. A. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Both defendants gave evidence stating that the complainant commenced the disturbance, calling them *soors* and peremptorily ordering them to allow his trap to get in front.

The Magistrate delivered judgment. Commenting upon the evidence his Worship said he was of opinion that Mr. Norton had been from his own statement very discourteous in addressing the Prince in a loud tone and off-hand manner. He thought Mr. Norton should have exercised a little more patience. With regard to the story of the defence that Mr. Norton had used the word *soor*, he did not believe it. It was unlikely that Mr. Norton would have used such an expression. His Worship believed that the Prince, who was frightened at the demeanour of Mr. Norton, did assault him with his whip, but not Mrs. Norton. The Prince was only a boy about 14. He was moreover a respectable lad and the son of a gentleman. He did not think that any gentleman in the position of the Prince would assault a lady. If any of the lashes did fall on Mrs. Norton it must have been done inadvertently. With regard to the assault on Mr. Norton, the Prince must be made to understand that he must exercise a certain amount of restraint when in a public place. Having regard to his tender age and position in life, and to the fact that he had tendered an apology in open Court, he would warn him against a repetition of such conduct, and direct him to come up for judgment when called upon to do so. In the meantime the Prince would be bound down in a sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour and to keep the peace for one year.

With regard to the second accused the Magistrate rejected the plea of right of private defence urged on his behalf. His Worship was of opinion that the accused being an elderly man ought to have known better. From the nature of the injuries received by Mr. Norton and the medical testimony thereon, the Magistrate held that the assault was of a trivial character. Convicting the accused under Section 352, Indian Penal Code, he sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824 Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THE LATE MR. BENGALEE AND THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You did well the other day to condemn the action of our Municipal Corporation in rejecting the offer of the statue of the late Mr. Sorabji Bengalee for the enclosure in front of the new Municipal Hall. The discussion on the subject at the Corporation meeting furnishes a curious commentary on our boasted progress in civil matters. It showed above everything else the narrow-mindedness which has now become quite a characteristic of our local guides and philosophers. The services of Mr. Bengalee are well known to all, and to most it must have come as a surprise that a body professing to represent local public opinion should have weighed them in its balance and found them wanting. But those who know how peculiar and capricious that civic balance has become of late will not have been surprised. And perhaps the real admirers of Mr. Bengalee will take it as a compliment to his sterling qualities that our civic talkers have taken the pains to dissociate themselves from them, and declare publicly that their ideal of a citizen is quite different. Sturdy independence was the chief characteristic of Mr. Bengalee, and he showed this fearlessly on occasions when he had to stand like an Athanasius *contra mundum*. But independence is not what is wanted in our civic and political life to-day. *Jurare in verba magistri* is what is required and sternly enforced in our so-called public men. Woe to him who dares to say nay to the master's yea. The fiat goes forth against him, he is cursed solemnly with bell, book and candle, declared *hors la loi*, and the master turns out with his whole pack to hunt and hound him to submission or silence. Instances of this will arise before all who know anything of the seamy side of our local civic life, and that of the late Dr. Bahadurji is known even to mere on-lookers because he openly refused to bend the knee to Baal. Mr. Bengalee's memory would thus naturally not commend itself to men with whom independence is a bye-word. Indeed, we may ask what that great man had in common with those who discused his merits the other day, that we may expect from them any sort of sympathy? Mr. Bengalee was a man essentially of action; while they are nothing if not talkers and quibblers. Mr. Bengalee had high ideals of public life, while we know what the ideals of the latter are. Mr. Bengalee had independence of thought and the courage of his convictions; while these men are strangers to both. How can we then expect any sound appreciation of Mr. Bengalee's qualities from such a quarter, except perhaps by the force of contrariety?

But though the Corporators have not hesitated to do injustice to a great man's memory, the public of Bombay at large ought not to allow such a thing to pass by without protest and comment. Even the speakers at the Corporation meeting did not dare to deny Mr. Bengalee's services altogether. They tried to belittle them and to quibble over them by saying that they were not of "signal" importance to the municipality. Now, it will be easily seen that this is a very narrow and illiberal view. The Municipal Hall is built by the money of the public, and the criterion by which to judge about the merits of persons whose statues are to be placed in or near it ought not to be merely municipal. If it is once set up that only persons who have served the Municipality well ought to be commemorated there, it will have to become the Valhalla of municipal officials alone. No; the Municipal Hall is, like the Town Hall, a place to receive the statues of all those who have rendered signal services to the city and community of Bombay and the country at large, and not merely to the Municipality. It is a place built by the public of Bombay for public purposes, and they ought to be allowed to show in it their gratitude to all those great and good men of the past who have deserved well of their city and country. And surely Mr. Bengalee was one of these. There cannot be any doubt as to his whole-hearted and single-minded devotion to the public welfare in all its manifold branches. He was not so narrow-minded as merely and solely to look to municipal affairs, though his municipal career was also exceptionally useful. It had not the dazzling and spurious brilliance which for a time magnifies services which will be found in the long run to be absurdly overrated by uncritical audiences. At a time when persons, who were probably at school or skulking in obscurity when Mr. Bengalee was taking his part in the municipal affairs of this city at the most critical juncture in their history, are belittling his services, it is needful to point out what one who is very nearly his contemporary in public life and watched his career from the beginning has to say about his municipal services. At the public meeting called by the Sheriff to honour Mr. Bengalee's memory Dr. Thomas Blaney thus spoke about them: "As a public-spirited citizen and a friend of local self-government he occupied a very high place, and held very strong and decided views on the form of government that should be introduced. At the close of Mr. Crawford's Municipal administration, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald requested Mr. Bengalee to state in writing his views regarding the contemplated reconstruction of the Municipality. Mr. Bengalee complied, and wrote a letter to his Excellency which had never seen the light and was discovered only two days ago. They now saw, after a period of 22 years, how closely Mr. Bengalee's suggestions were followed, and in the life history of the Municipality how successful this form of government had proved. All our friends of sanitary and material progress in Bombay would regret the loss of such a valuable adviser." Let those who belittled Mr. Bengalee's services to their beloved Municipality refute this and fight it out with Dr. Blaney. But we forget that Dr. Blaney himself had to suffer during the latter part of his municipal career from the persecution of the same clique which now is not ashamed to forget and neglect his brother-in-arms. Such is municipal gratitude!

But highly useful and solid as was Mr. Bengalee's municipal career—it may be said without gainsaying that if any Indian deserves the name of Father of the Bombay Municipality it was he—his career and services as a public citizen were far more useful and exemplary still. There was not a department of public life which he did not lay under his obligation during his career of nearly half-a-century. As a social reformer he stands prominent not only among his own community, but also in helping the cause in other communities, especially the Hindu. In educational, commercial, and industrial matters he was always on the side of progress and reform. While in his purely philanthropic and humanitarian efforts, especially in the cause of medical aid for the females of India, in using his vast influence to obtain funds for charitable purposes—the Cama Hospital is a monument of this,—his labours to bring about Factory legislation in favour of the poor mill-hands of the city, he has very few, if any, rivals among his countrymen. His private charities may only be alluded here, but they are well known to members of all communities who were its objects in spite of his studious efforts to keep them in the dark. Taken altogether there can hardly be found another citizen of this city during this century who was so widely useful to his city and country, who took such a broad catholic view of his duties and performed them in such exemplary a manner, whose career was the cause of so much good to all the communities at large, as was that of the late Mr. Sorabji Bengalee. Yet it was precisely this great man who was singled out for injustice and insult by our Municipal fathers. "O tempora, O mores!"—Yours, &c.,

CATO.

LORD CURZON AT THE CAVALRY DINNER.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE VICEROY, at the Cavalry dinner on Friday, in reply to the toast of his health said:—I had come to an agreement with Colonel Mackenzie that there were to be no speeches. Although he has transgressed, yet he has done so with such courtesy and amiability bringing in the name of Lady Curzon, that I cannot possibly censure him. I observed that certain of his observations were received with murmurs, somewhat deeply echoed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. At the same time as a Civilian, whilst sympathizing with those murmurs, I cannot but share the excellent sentiments expressed by Colonel Mackenzie. It is a great privilege for me to dine with so many officers representing the Indian Cavalry. During my previous wanderings in India I have met some of your Regiments, and I hope on future occasions, at camps-of-exercise or elsewhere, to meet you again. I feel proud to be at the head of a Government which in the hour of need can count with such confidence on the support of the finest body of Cavalry in the world, but the most inspiring thought that occurred to me is that it would be a defence conducted by the sons of India led by the sons of England. I thank you for your welcome, and hope it will not be the last occasion on which I shall meet you.

His Excellency the Viceroy before leaving proposed the health of the Chairman, Colonel Mackenzie, and the veteran Indian Cavalry Officers present, which was enthusiastically drunk.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s., 1-2d. per bottle

DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LD.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, no. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Mr. Shantaram Vithal, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Gentlemen, Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders their report, and the Audited accounts of the Company for the year ended the 31st of December, 1898. Your directors regret to observe that owing to the unprecedented heavy fall in the value of yarns of all counts, both for the China and the Indian Markets, combined with the very slack demand for the same, the working of your mills for the past official year has resulted in a loss of Rs. 40,617-4-2 as will be seen from the statement of profit and loss account for the past year. Deducting from the above amount of loss, the sum of Rs. 2,084-5-10 being balance of profit for the previous year, there remains a nett loss of Rs. 38,532-14-4 to the debit of profit and loss account. Your directors beg to state, that as the number of new cotton spinning mills in Japan is increasing every year, they not only supply the demand of yarn required for that country, but moreover can afford to ship a portion of their production for the China markets, thus entering into a keen competition with the yarns of the Indian mills, which hitherto almost enjoyed the monopoly of both the China and the Japan markets. Your directors, however, hope that taking into consideration the heavy fall in the price of cotton during the present season, the working of your mills may be able to show a better result for the current year, provided the plague which has been raging in this city for the past three years, hereafter subsides, and a good demand for yarn springs up in the China markets. Your directors, are glad to add that your mills are now in full working order, equipped with 36,816 mule and ring-throstle spindles driven by a triple expansion Engine of 1,500 horse power. Your directors are sorry to report, that early in the morning of the 11th January last, a fire broke out in the cotton chamber, situate on the second story of block No. 2 of your Mills, resulting in a slight damage done to the cotton chamber and the partial burning of the cotton stored therein, consisting of about 1,633 bales. The estimated value of the cotton burnt and damaged by fire and water and of the damage done to the building block No. 2, altogether amounts to about Rs. 1,32,000. Your directors have to add that the above block of building and its contents, being fully insured against loss by fire, the amount of the total loss has been recovered from the underwriters. Your directors regret to state that judgment was given against this Company by the court in the suit filed by Messrs. E D Sassoon and Co., against this Company, claiming that the label, hitherto affixed by this Company on bundles of yarn produced at your mills for the China market, is a colourable imitation of their ticket, and that this Company might be restrained by the court from making any further use of such label. By the advice of counsel an appeal has already been filed, in the High Court against the decision of the lower court. The mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton yarn, stores, etc, of your Company are insured for Rs 20,79,500. Two of your directors, Messrs. Khimji Bodani and Nanalal Bhogilal retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman proposed the adoption of the report, together with the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1898.

One of the shareholders said that the company was heavily involved in debt and was working at a loss. He did not think it would show any profit next year. They were merely increasing the liabilities of the company by working it at a loss from year to year and he (speaker) asked the directors to consider the advisability of selling the mill—a course, which might bring something into the pocket of the shareholders.

The chairman pointed out that they had passed through very trying times and that this was the only year the company did not pay any dividend to the shareholders. The directors were very careful in safe guarding the interests of the company and would consider any suggestion that might be put before them by the shareholders.

The report was adopted. Two of the directors, Messrs. Khimji Bodani and Nanalal Bhogilal, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs Shamji Runchod and Haridas Girdar were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs 150 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman, terminated the proceedings.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE AT RANGOON.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A CHIEF ENGINEER.

AT Rangoon District Magistrate's Court, Mr. T. Smith, chief engineer of the s.s. Mirzapore, was tried on May 20, on a charge of criminal intimidation towards the 3rd and 4th engineers.

Mr. deGlanville prosecuted and Mr. VanSomeren defended.

W. Gordon, 4th engineer, said that the 5th engineer had been discharged on Thursday after much ill-treatment. He, and Boezalt, the third engineer, went up to the captain to complain about the accused's conduct, and he told them that he would see them at 10 a.m. At breakfast time (9 a.m.) accused ordered the butler not to give the complainants any breakfast. They got it afterwards. About midday Smith came up to the complainants when they were sitting forward and ordered them to their cabins. They went to the doors of their cabins, but did not go inside, fearing that if they did so he would do them some violence inside, when they would have no way of escape. Smith tried to get them thrust inside. He (Gordon) ran away because Smith had threatened to shoot him once before. He heard nothing said about shooting. He saw no revolver this time. He ran out and jumped into a cargo boat alongside the steamer. Boezalt followed a moment later.

Boezalt, the third Engineer, who was most excited in the box, said that after Gordon ran out, the second engineer Mr. Kemp left, and Smith said, "I will shoot you." He went to his cabin next to the complainant's, and came out with a revolver. Complainant shoved the one of two native P. C's who were there between him and Smith. Smith ran after him with the revolver, but stopped half way down the alleyway. Boezalt ran and jumped into the cargo boat 18 min. later. Smith came to the ship's side and flourishing a pair of handcuffs said, "That's what I want to do with you." Two preventive officers and the two constables saw the revolver.

The accused in his defence denied that he went into his cabin and brought out a revolver with which he threatened to shoot the complainants. The men refused duty. They were incompetent in the first place. He had had a lot of trouble with them. He could not say if they had seen the captain on the 18th inst. The second engineer told accused that Gordon and Boezalt had refused work and when he asked them to turn to they refused. He stopped their food and told them they would get nothing to eat if they didn't work. He could not see the captain. Then they went and stood outside their cabin doors and laughed at him. Accused threatened to put them in irons if they refused to go to their cabins. As they refused he went to his cabin for the irons and when he came out they were gone. He never brought out a revolver, and was never in possession of one since he left Calcutta. His revolver was with the captain under seal.

Mr. O'Hearn, Custom House Officer, testified to seeing a revolver in accused's hands. It was a brown revolver with a nickel plated chamber. He said he was sure it was a revolver and could not possibly have mistaken a revolver for a pair of handcuffs. He understood that on a ship coming into port the Customs inspector sealed up such weapons. Mr. Peters was the inspector who boarded the Mirzapore on arrival. Witness reported the fact of this revolver being on board to Mr. Peters after tiffin. No search was made for it then, but there was enquiry.

The case was then adjourned until Monday for the attendance of some of the crew for the purpose of showing that the accused had appeared with a revolver in his hands on a previous occasion.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?
As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purni men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective, Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF MAY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·344	SE	6	107·1	85·0	37	...	0·99	—3·81
Sirsa	29·372	SW	10	103·3	84·6	33	?	...	...
Delhi	29·39[illegible]	W	6	108·7	93·4	32	...	2·16	—1·60
Agra	29·430	SW	8	110·5	88·9	41	...	2·39	+0·37
Cawnpore	29·411	W	6	111·0	83·0	.9	..	0·73	..
Allahabad	29·415	WSW	10	110·1	83·3	42	...	2·20	—0·18
Jhansi	29·467	WNW	6	109·3	89·7	43	..	2·06	—0·02
Jacobabad	29·399	WNW	2	111·2	78·1	12	...	2·05	+0·71
Karachi	29·500	WNW	13	109·4	80·2	32	...	0·36	—1·48
Jeypore	29·460	SSW	6	108·6	86·0	58	...	0·95	—1·17
Ajmere	29·48[illegible]	SW	13	103·9	83·5	47	...	1·53	—0·57
Deesa	29·547	SW	23	105·1	78·5	65	...	1·14	+0·36
Ahmedabad	29·588	SW	9	104·8	79·6	60	...	0·60	..
Bhuj	29·559	WSW	26	99·3	78·4	73	...	0·23	—0·46
Jamnanar	29·571	WSW	30	98·1	78·7	56	...	0·04	..
Rajkot	29·577	W	18	101·9	76·6	75	..	0·34	—0·45
Bhavnagar	29·597	SW	19	103·1	75·3	58	..	0·13	..
Veraval	29·616	W	14	88·1	81·3	78	...	0·35	..
Neemuch	29·551	WSW	28	100·0	76·5	67	...	1·94	+0·26
Indore	29·581	W	12	100·6	76·6	74	...	0·81	—0·87
Saugor	29·514	W	8	101·8	82·1	59	...	1·20	—1·33
Jubulpore	29·493	NW	5	105·5	83·1	33	...	1·22	—2·18
Hoshangabad	29·569	SW	5	106·1	85·2	59	...	1·15	—1·56
Khandwa	29·606	W	11	105·2	81·1	6[illegible]	...	0·7[illegible]	—1·13
Raipur	29·493	SW	3	108·5	86·4	27	...	4·37	+0·31
Nagpur	29·512	NW	9	108·2	82·0	42	...	1·22	—2·62
Amraoti	29·529	WSW	12	105·3	81·8	57	...	2·31	—0·80
Akola	29·587	WNW	11	105·7	80·8	57	...	1·60	—1·66
Surat	29·618	SW	13	91·2	81·6	63	..	0·18	—0·22
Malegaon	...		...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Bombay	29·675	W	14	92·2	83·0	71	...	1·78	+0·25
Poona	29·659	W	24	91·5	73·8	60	...	3·08	+0·44
Ahmednagar	29·629	WNW	4	89·9	70·9	74	...	2·42	...
Aurangabad	...	W	...	93·9	73·7	56	...	3·75	...
Sholapur	29·649	WNW	15	97·2	77·5	51	...	1·30	—2·42
Ratnagiri	29·692	WNW	10	92·4	82·8	79	0·04	1·52	—0·43
Belgaum	29·667	WSW	25	84·5	68·8	68	..	5·57	—1·10
Goa	29·710	ESE	10	88·0	76·1	87	0·40	11·04	...
Karwar	29·714	Calm	4	86·2	73·0	84	3·46	14·72	+6·79
Mangalore	29·761	ESE	2	85·3	75·4	94	0·53	18·8[illegible]	+7·71
Calicut	29·756	SE	4	84·7	76·5	88	0·37	33·89	+16·51
Cochin	29·789	WSW		81·4	74·2	91	1·41	45·2[illegible]	+17·71
Bangalore	29·756	SSW	10	85·8	68·8	83	...	13·99	+4·21
Secunderabad	29·591	W	13	102·2	78·4	5[illegible]	...	2·99	—1·53
Masulipatam	29·581	WNW	14	107·2	89·0	55	..	15·58	+5·45
Bellary	29·67[illegible]	WNW	14	99·2	76·8	46	...	4·87	+0·06
Cuddapah	29·671	NW	G	100·2	80·9	57	...	12·53	+4·74
Madras	29·647	WSW	8	104·5	83·5	53	...	33·65	+10·99
Coimbatore	29·763	WS	6	95·4	71·1	84	...	11·12	+0·91
Trichinopoly	29·703	WSW	10	97·1	73·8	65	...	26·87	+12·82
Negapatam	29·695	SW	8	101·5	80·9	70	..	54·65	+21·52
Colombo	29·791	SW	10	87·5	79·0	91	0·13	55·79	+2·13
Aden	29·772	Calm	8	94·8	85·3	63	...	1·56	—1·78

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Jeypore, Ahmednagar, Secunderabad and Bellary, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylone and at Cochin, giving an unusually high range of ·392". Gradients are steep.

Winds are cyclonic along the coast from Cochin northwards as far as Goa while they are south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujerat and at Neemuch, Sholapur and Belgaum. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Neemuch, 26 at Deesa, 24 at Masulipatam, 22 at Rajkot and Akola, 20 at Secunderabad, 18 at Amraoti and 16 at Colombo.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° in excess of the normal at Allahabad, Musulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and as much as 16° at Karachi. The minimum is from 5° to 12° above the normal in the Punjab and at Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (3·46"), over an inch at Cochin (1·41"), light to moderate showers at Colombo, Calicut, Mangalore and Goa, and a few drops at Ratnagiri and Sholapur.

The cyclonic circulation of winds which was established yesterday on the Malabar Coast has extended northwards as far as Goa, and the sea is reported to be very rough at Cochin and rough at Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri and Bombay. The isobars on the West Coast indicate that a depression is either in the course of formation or has actually formed with centre some distance to the westwards of Karwar or Mangalore in the Arabian Sea. The weather is therefore very unsettled on and off the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay or Ratnagari, and strong squally winds with rain are to be expected. The gradient on the Malabar Coast has increased since yesterday, and conditions are very favourable for more or less heavy rain from Cochin northward as far as Goa or Karwar. The gradient between Bombay and Karwar is moderate, but the rainfall on that coast depends on the progress of the disturbance in the Arabian Sea. The logs of steamers which have arrived lately show that the weather over nearly the whole of the Arabian Sea lying to the north of the Equator is very hot.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 29.

THE MONSOON STEADILY APPROACHING.

SUNDAY:—The barometric changes are generally small except in Central Punjab where the barometer has fallen briskly. The deepest depression lies over the West Punjab, and a narrow trough of relatively low pressure extends south-eastward from the Punjab down the Gangetic Plain to the head of the Bay. Winds are cyclonic over the Punjab and are blowing very strongly to a gale at Murree, Cherat and Khushab. The winds are easterly along the foot of hills from Jalpaiguri to Bareilly, southerly and south-easterly at the head of the Bay and over Burma, and between north-west and southwest elsewhere. The force is fresh to strong over a large part of the country. General heavy rain is falling over Burma, and moderate rain over Assam, part of North Bengal and west of the Peninsula, the principal amounts being seven inches at Diamond Island, three inches at Bassein, two inches, Margui and Dhubri at over one inch at Akyab, Bhamo, Darjeeling, Trevandrum, Calicut and Cuddapah. Heat is less than usual in Burma, south and west of the Peninsula and Gujarat, and generally excessive elsewhere. The highest maximum is 118 degrees at Jacobabad. The telegrams from Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles show that the barometer marks slightly below normal at Mauritius with light variable winds. On the other hand at Zanzibar and Seychelles the barometer is high and the south-east trades are strong. The above, taken with information given by the log of the mail steamer Clyde, shows that over the south-east trades region and over the North Indian Ocean monsoon conditions are progressing normally and satisfactorily and that the current is steadily advancing.

MONDAY: The barometer has risen rapidly over North-West Punjab, and the depression over that province has been pushed southward to the neighbourhood of Multan and Montgomery. Elsewhere there has not been much change. The trough of low pressure over the Gangetic Plain and the large pressure differences throughout the country are still shown. Winds remain cyclonic over the Punjab. A cool northerly wind is blowing at Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Khushab, Dera Ismail Khan and Multan. Easterly winds are reported along the line of the Himalayas, southerly winds in Burma, and westerly winds across the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The force has fallen in the north-west, but is still strong over a greater part of the country. Rain has fallen at Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, the North-West Himalayas and the west coast districts. Moulmein reports over six, Tavoy over five, Karwar over three, and Silchar two inches of rain. The mean temperature has fallen over Northern India, and has been steady or risen a little over the Peninsula. Heat has been excessive over North-Western and Northern India, and over Madras Coast districts.

CYCLONE ANTICIPATED.

The following is a copy of weather telegram received from Simla yesterday:—

Storm signal report received from the mail steamer and observations recorded along West Coast India indicate that monsoon current has crossed equatorial regions and advanced northward over Arabian Sea to about latitude fourteen; in about this latitude weather is probably unsettled and somewhere along this latitude cyclonic storm may develop during the next few days: hence ships proceeding east or west across Arabian Sea should exercise caution. The storm if met with will probably be moving towards north or north-west.

G. S. HEWETT,
Commander, R. I. M.,
For Port Officer of Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 29th May.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Socotra, 3,919 tons, Captain T Hide R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London 6th May with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain W Bamber, will sail to-day for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and Mrs Smith and 100 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain F G Smith, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta 2nd May, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C H Barron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 16th May with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

THE s s Ravenshoe, 2,351 tons, Captain John Bengelby, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Cardiff, 26th April, with a cargo of 5011 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee.

THE Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,933 tons, Captain A Pankon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 18th April via Antwerp with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE P and O Co's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain F Vibert, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Shanghai, 8th May via intermediate ports, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Alcock; Mr R S Raphael; Mrs J Nissum; Mr R L Foster; Mr R Ugensator; Mr and Mrs Scott O'Connor; Miss Fredance; Mr E Higgins; Mr E D Petrochilio; Mr Ullinger; Mr R T Bilimoria, wife and child; Mr F B Soloca; Mr and Mrs J Bailey; Mr A A Eurahim; and Mr R Wilkinson. During the voyage she experienced fresh to strong monsoon from Penang to Colombo with heavy squalls thence to Bombay fresh breeze with heavy squalls and moderate sea.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Mormugao Harbour, Buoy and Light.—Information has been received from the Agent, West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, Limited, dated 11th May 1899, that the black can buoy marking the 'Mormugao Rock' will be removed about the end of May and the red light on the end of breakwater will be discontinued when the monsoon sets in. Both the above will be replaced after the monsoon.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
GULF OF MARTABAN.

Rangoon River entrance—Light Vessel replaced.—With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 42, dated Bombay Castle, 25th April 1899, telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 22nd May 1899, that the light vessel showing 12-mile light resumed station at the Spit, and temporary light vessel has been withdrawn.

Burma—Bassein River—Buoy removed—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 12th May 1899, that the buoy marking the channel across the Enterprise Flat, below Elephant Island, has been removed owing to the channel having silted up. Caution.—All vessels entering should pass to the eastward of Enterprise Island. This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Bassein River, No. 834; also Bay of Bengal Pilot, 2nd Edition, 1892, page 319.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 29.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China		P & O Co
Naseri	912	Owen	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
H Bockow	639	Bennett	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Merkara	1919	Kedslie	Calcutta		M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Weston			P & O Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Ujina	3426	Withers			M M & Co
Algoa	4897	Hansford			K N & Co
Idar	2595	Milne	Dunkirk		K N & Co
Pachumba	544	Bamber			M M & Co
Uganda	3151	Black			M M & Co
Kerbella	1458	Willis			M M & Co
Kt Bachelor	4091	Froggatt			K N & Co
Wilberforce	2003	Willis			Bombay Co
Moorgate	2032	Harland			Bombay Co
Bombay	2049	Turner			B & P S N Co
King Arthur	1047	Barron			B & P S N Co
Scindia	2050	Smith			M M & Co
Ravenshoe	2357	Pingelby			C & Edulji

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macneil	1591	Gladstone	Trieste	4-6	F M & Co
B	Othello	3327	Rogers	Hull	4-6	F Muir & Co
C	Anatolia	2190	Wilks			Bombay Co
G	Brahmani	524	Cassum	M Goa	30-5	Spard & Co
M	Clyde	2199	Denny	Aden	10-6	P & O Co
N	Samoa	4007	Hudson	Dunkirk	1-5	K N & Co
P	Dragoman	2214	Waters	Genoa	1-6	K N & Co
Q	Lawada	2029	Clarke	Zanzibar	30-5	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Sphrd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownagar	30-5	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Remus	1655	Williams	Dunkirk	31-5	T M & Co
2	Britannia	1991	Turner	Liverpool	3-6	W & A G Co
4	Imperator	2420	Brelich	Trieste	1-6	A L S N Co
5	Mazagon	3219	Cook	China		P & O Co
7	Nizam	2041	Craig	Calcutta	3-6	T M & Co
9	Meridian	2221	Wilson	Hamburg		Bombay Co
10	Devonshire	2563	Coull	Liverpool	9-6	W & A G & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	3-6	P & O S N Co
14	Dumra	707	Robertson	Karachi	2-6	M M & Co
16	Florida	2150	Chapman	Dunkirk	7-6	J M & Co

100 ton crane

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kola	498		Repairing		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 14·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Coromandel s	Vibert	Shanghai May 8.
	R I M S Clive	Beaumont	Karachi via Mandvi.
29	Socotra s	Hide	London May 6.
	King Arthur s	Barron	Mauritius.
	Stolzenfels s	Pankon	Hamburg April 18.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Caithness s	Proud	London etc.
	Ujina s	Withers	Calcutta.

The steamer Pachumba, Captain Bramber, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for Lading yesterday:—
Steamer Bombay for Antwerp.
" Coromandel for China.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessels.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	April				
19	Racoon H M's	Hewett	Socotra		
22	Elphinstone R I M	McArthur	Bombay		
	May				
11	Meridian	Wilson	Cardiff	19	Bombay
14	Mahallah	Aiken	Red Sea Ports	15	Suez
	Arabia	Parfitt	London	14	Bombay
	P Heinrich	Cupper	China		Bremen
15	Reichstag	Elson	Zanzibar	15	Hamburg
	Oceanien	Schmidt	Bombay		Marseilles
	Wissmann	Mackenzie	Hodeida	21	Hodeida
	Woodcock	Laird	Somali coast	15	Somali coast
16	Remus	Willems	New York	17	Bombay
	Henzada	Stafford	Bombay	20	Colombo F O
17	Malacca	Andrews	London	17	Calcutta
	Volturne It gun boat	Deuducci	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Kiev	Lahmatoff	Vladivostok		Odessa
	P Amalia	Visman	Batavia		Amsterdam
18	Australia	Reeves	Sydney	18	London
	Koningsby	Smith	Calcutta		Hull
	Clyde	Denny	Bombay	21	Bombay
	Fort Salisbury	Salmon	Rangoon	18	Liverpool
19	Borderer	Bay	Vizagapatum	19	Liverpool
	M Valerie	Fellner	Bombay	20	Trieste
20	Jubeda	Tyndal	Jeddah	21	Calcutta
	Inadsuma I J T D	Jackson	London		Japan
	Woodcock	Laird	Somali coast		Somali coast
	Liv	Rasmussen	China		New York
21	Yin Ye, I J Dredger No1	Wettre	Amsterdam		

Aden, 21st May, 1899.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners. MARCKS and Co., LD., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.
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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
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I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

WE chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and have this evening only local news to give.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 11,23,862
" " Branches	Inc.	" 2,27,225
Other " "	Inc.	" 16,44,144
Government Securities		Unchanged.
Other authorised "		Unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	" 11,23,731
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	" 14,27,261
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 28,512
Cash	Inc.	" 13,91,059

A further addition of some 14 lakhs to the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week, brought it up to 112 3-4 lakhs as against some 99 lakhs, at which an increase in the previous week of 3 3-4 lakhs made it stand. In Public Deposits at the Head Office there was a falling off to the extent of 11 1-4 lakhs; while at the Branches there was an increment of 2 1-4 lakhs; and Private Deposits increased by 16 1-2 lakhs. Loans were 11 1-4 lakhs more; and Bills Discounted and Purchased 14 1-4 lakhs less. The Balances with other Banks were 1-4 lakh lower.

COTTON.—The market for this staple has been dull in tone to-day, with only a small enquiry. Shippers bought 100 bales Bhagulkhote at Rs. 124 per candy, 300 Khundva at Rs. 133 1-4, 100 Bengal at Rs. 125; and the Mills took, 100 bales each, of Bhagulkhote, Barsi, and Miraj, at Rs. 124, 139 and Rs. 144, respectively.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are firm at an advance of 1-2 an. per cwt., with a fair business passing.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,293	bales.
Wheat	17,589	cwts.
Linseed	8,700	"
Rapeseed	7,611	"
Poppyseed	4,838	"
Castorseed	633	"
Rice	2,873	"

EXCHANGE continued steady to-day at 1s 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate supply of the latter; and Bank Wire was placed between Banks at 1s 3 31-32d. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs	1·69 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were given to-day at 101 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 101 3-8 for the Settlement, with 94 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in prices to-day, for the most part in favour of sellers, as disclosed by our revised list.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 27th May, as compared with the statement of 19th May:—

	May 19. Rs.	May 27. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	100 00 000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,00,892	49,77,030
Do. do. at Branches	54,57,571	56,84,796
Other Deposits	257,35,978	303,80,122
Post Bills	6,390	7,878
Credits, undrawn	20,75,003	20,59,207
Rs.	599,75,843	607,09,033
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104,63,395	104,63,395
Other authorised Securities	33,24,511	33,24,511
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	79,36,353	75,53,584
Loans do. do. do.	171,57,533	182,81,264
Bills Discounted and purchased	105,79,794	91,54,533
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,801	28,732
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,69,315	1,97,827
Cash	98,93,383	112,84,442
Rs.	599,75,843	607,09,033

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND Co.'s Liverpool correspondents write in their letter of the 12th May on the state of their cotton market as under:—

The wages question in the Lancashire weaving trade is happily settled by masters and men agreeing to an advance of 2 1-2 per cent.

The Board of Trade returns for April are exceedingly satisfactory with regard to the export of cotton piece-goods, particularly to China, Bombay, and Calcutta. The excess over last year is about 15 per cent, and represent an additional consumption of some 50,000 bales during April alone.

The Bureau Report was published on Wednesday night, but on account of the lateness of the season is very incomplete. The returns indicate a reduction of about 10 per cent. This is the first time for 20 years that the May Bureau Report is unable to give exact figures which confirms what we have said all along that the season is extremely late.

The condition of the new crop is not altogether as favourable as most people imagine. From Memphis we learn that the stands are poor and sickly, and that the prospects are less bright. The tributaries of the Mississippi are rising very much and are approaching the danger-line. From another source we hear that in consequence of the wet weather in some localities flies have appeared, which attack the young leaves and that as a rule the land has been hastily and badly prepared, especially in the Atlantic states, where a careful preparation of the ground is more needed than in Texas. Some cotton has been washed out in Northern Texas, and the land will have to be replanted.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MR. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co's cotton circular, dated Hong Kong May 12, says:—Our market still drags and prices have suffered a further set-back. In spite of depreciated rates, free buying was never indulged in, inasmuch as unsold stocks are unusually heavy, to which 26,000 bales of fresh arrivals during the fortnight have to be added. Sales aggregate 3,500 bales as hereunder:—

1,000 bales of No.	20	sold at dol. 75	to dol. 80	and dol. 83
300 " "	16	" " 73	" 80	" 92
500 " "	12	" " 68	" 76	
1,700 " "	10	" " 61	" 76	" 82

Unsold stocks—under extremely heavy arrivals of 26,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 2,500 bales—are computed at about 77,000 bales consisting of:—

31,000 bales of No. 20	23,000 bales of No. 10
11,000 do. do. 16	1,000 do. do. 8
10,000 do. do. 12	1,000 do. do. 6

Japanese spinnings to the extent of 1,500 bales have been taken up at last rates No. 20 at dols. 83 to dols. 85 and No. 16 at dols. 83 to dols. 84. Exchange on India closes at Rs. 147 1-2 wire and Rs. 148 post.

The Shanghai market though at a standstill in the beginning of the fortnight owing to big rise in Rupee Exchange, latterly as the rates on India declined considerably experienced a moderate demand for Tientsin and Newchwang markets. No. 10 was dealt in largely for above places, and No. 20 was moderately taken up for river-ports. Sales comprise 5,850 bales as follows:—

1,830 bales of No.	20	sold at Tls.	62 to 64.75
450 do.	16	do.	59 to 62.25
400 do.	12	do.	58 to 60.25
3,000 do.	10	do.	50 to 55.75
200 do.	6	do.	50.75 to 51

leaving unsold stocks at 30,000 bales. Exchange on India as on the 8th May has been advised at Rs. 201¼ wire and Rs. 202 post.

Japanese and Local spinnings have been in moderate demand, at previous values and about 3,000 bales of the former, and about 2,900 bales of the latter have been reported to have changed hands as follows:—

Jap. No. 20 at Tls. 64.00 to 66.25	Lcl. No. 10 at Tls. 58.00 to 60.00
" 16 " 62.00 " 63.50	" 12 " 59.00 " 62.50
	" 14 " 61.00 " 65.00

In Japan owing to the demand from Shanghi and northern ports a fair enquiry was experienced at previous rates, but latterly at the close Millers have been free sellers at a decline of yen 1 under the belief of a downward tendency in rates. No. 20 is quoted to-day yens 77 to 78 and No. 16 yens 75 to 76 respectively.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOWSE—May 28, at Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, the wife of G. E. Howse, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HORNE—May 23, at Pahartali, Chittagong, the wife of L D Horne, Assam-Bengal Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McVICAR—HAGUE—May 2?, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Alan Cant, Amy Marion Hague, to Robert McVicar.

DEATHS.

GREEN—May 17, at Rawalpindi, Douglas Edward, infant son of Sub-Conductor W W and Mrs F E Green, Commissariat Department.

MORAN—May 19, at Lahore, Mrs. E Moran, aged 78 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1899.

THE Chinese, says a writer in Macmillan's Magazine, are as ubiquitous as the English sparrow. That was not always so. The Chinaman was quite content to stay at home and not trouble his neighbours until certain European States and the American thought it would be a good thing for civilisation and for themselves to open up the Chinese Empire to commerce, to Christianity, and divers other good things, which they were convinced John Chinaman stood in great need of. Napoleon at St. Helena predicted that if we awoke China from her slumber of ages she would have her revenge. She would learn the arts of war and peace from her invaders and in the end swollow them up, the incalculable numbers of her population giving her an immense advantage over the white race. Abbe Huc in the forties made a calculation that if China were organised militarily on the system of France and other European Powers she would have an army of eight millions of men. More recently the Emperor William endeavoured to impress his contemporaries with the imminence of the Yellow Danger. Dr. Pearson in his remarkable book for a moment arrested attention by his presentment of that latent danger, which may at any moment be made active and terribly real by the course of events. Since the facile victories of the well organised and well found Japanese armies in 1894 the Europeans look upon China and her resources very much as Marshal Blucher looked upon London after the peace of 1815:—"Mein Gott! Vot a City for to sack!" The word we use at this end of the century is more commercial; we speak of the exploitation of China and the development of her resources. But we mean pretty much the same thing. We do not see that what we are really doing may be compared, as it has been compared, with the act of a silly farmer who makes a breach in the embankment that keeps out the waters of the ocean, so that he may have the wherewithal to irrigate his fields. The waters will sweep away the fields and the crops and the farmer and make an end of them. Mr. C. Thierry, the author of the paper to which we have referred, says the Chinese flood has already begun to run, and is inundating territories in which Mongols were formerly never seen. For years after Napoleon made his prediction there were a few thousand of them outside the limits of the Empire, and those principally in the Islands of the East Indies and in Tonquin. But in 1871 they had become 2,500,000. Twenty years later they were 6,000,000. Another eight years and we find that the number of Chinese immigrants in foreign countries is 10,000,000.

In 1892 the *Nineteenth Century* published an article by the late Mr. John O'Neil, who had ascertained from consulting the records of the different European States, that the number of Europeans at that time who had migrated to foreign lands amounted to eleven millions. The majority of these had migrated to the American Continent, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, but a considerable number still remained in Europe, having moved from one State in another. Over eleven hundred thousand foreigners were living in France,—Belgians, English, Germans, Austrians, Italians. These deductions made, the Europeans who had caused the exodus to America, North and South, Australia and Africa fell considerably short of the ten million stay-at-home Chinese who left their country for foreign lands. Eight years ago the Chinese in Siam numbered a million and a-half; in 1896 they were between three and four millions. They are overrunning French Indo-China. If China is losing Manchuria to Russia, she is indemnifying herself by sending her people into the Malayan Peninsula and the East Indian Islands. Singapore is in population a Chinese city. Rangoon has a prosperous Chinese quarter; Chinese husbands are in great request amongst the women of Burmah, who, industrious as themselves, are preferred to the indolent Burman. In Java there is a large Chinese population notwithstanding the differential legislation resorted to by the Dutch to discourage their presence. They have to pay a special income-tax and to take out a license to trade. Similar devices have been resorted to in our own colonies and in the United States, and with little practical result. Like Tod Sloan the Heathen Chinese can give his competitors a stone and a beating. In British Columbia, he takes a lease of the couple of hundred acres of forest land the European settler has purchased from the State, on condition of clearing it and cultivating it within five years. He cleans part of it every year, grows potatoes or other crops, on which he lives, selling the surplus. At the end of the five years he gives the land back to the white setler a working farm and returns to China with a competence. The British wonders how it is done; he knows that he would not accomplish the feat of making money out of the clearing of scrub land. Mr. Thierry, who has counted up the Chinese emigrants, looking on them as very dangerous rivals to the Caucasian, does justice to the industry, the patience, intelligence and adaptibility which enable them to surmount the difficulties placed in their way by racial antipathies and hostile legislation in foreign lands. Besides the invaluable qualities just mentioned they have extraordinary manual dexterity, exceptional powers of organisation, and an innate faculty for trade. These various qualifications enable the Yellow Man to maintain the struggle for life under conditions designed for his discomfiture with a very poor measure of success. In California, where the law of the State and of Judge Lynch has been freely invoked against him from the beginning, he has all the San Fransisco trade with China and Japan in his own hands. He is known as an honest and capable merchant in Melbourne and Sydney. He is over two million strong in the Siamese territory which France imagined she was conquering for herself. The Americans will find they have been forestalled in the Philippines. Yet the Chinaman imigrates with difficulty, having against him the traditions of his country and people. Every Chinaman must as the price of salvation be buried in the tombs of his ancestors. By the old law to cross the sea for trade or to cultivate land in foreign islands was on a par with consorting with rebels and bandits, and punishable by death. That law is no longer operative; but law and public sentiment alike prohibit the emigrant to take with him wife or children. The wife must go back to her father's home in the husband's absence. To return, living or dead, is an obligation which no Chinaman can think of evading. There is consequently an outward and an inward flow from China which very nearly balances when the bones of those that died on foreign soil are taken into account.

We have seen with what extraordinary rapidity the emigration of males set in when the abrogation of the death penalty made it possible for the Chinaman to seek his fortune abroad. The pressure of the European Powers may break down the Chinese Government; then the law forbidding the emigration of women and children would disappear in its turn. We shall then probably see a very real migration of the Yellow races analogous to that which has peopled the American Continent almost in our own days and created a new world to redress—or overturn—the balance of the old. That would be indeed a portent which might well endanger the present racial balance in the world. Mr. Thierry looks forward to the future with unconcealed alarm. He puts it in this form. In the last fifty years from ten to fifteen Chinese Mongols who were unknown anywhere outside the south-east corner of Asia up to the fifties left China and became familiar figures in every capital from Pekin to Havana. Since 1815 thirty million people of European race have crossed the Atlantic to America and the British Colonies, and everyone recognises the significance of that great migration. Since 1850 the flow across the Pacific of the Yellow race has fully equalled that across the Atlantic from Europe:—"The only race which is more ubiquitous is the Anglo-Saxon. But because it has not yet invaded Europe, Western civilisation mistakes the decay of an organisation for the decay of a people, foolishly setting itself to sleep with the repetition of Chinese inertia and Chinese superstition. Of those silent, yet irresistible, forces which make the Chinese a power wherever they go, it knows nothing. But all too soon it will learn; the greed of European Governments, by breaking down the barriers which have hitherto saved the world from being invaded by a Mongolian flood." Mr. Colquhoun was not of a very different opinion when he wrote as follows in his valuable book on China in Transformation:—"The two great facts which differentiate the Chinese from every other people of whom we have any knowledge are their unprecedented mass and their unprecedented duration. Without discussing the causes of one or the other feature, the bare facts are there, staring us in the face, and they surely explain much that strikes the foreigner as paradoxical. There has never been any such accumulated experience in the world's history; never such accumulation of custom, of ceremonial, of superstition. . . . In considering the future of the Chinese race, therefore, we have their enormous double fund of capacity to reckon with; capacity of muscle and capacity of brain; and we have only to imagine the quantitative value of such an aggregate of nervous force, when brought into vital contact with the active spirit and the mechanical and mental appliances of the West, to picture to ourselves a future for China which will astonish and may appal the world." We have thought, and on occasions said the same; but no one cares to hear that in the long run the Mongolian may hold his own—and a little more.

ALTHOUGH Australian wine-growers declared that the increase of duties in England was calculated to destroy their trade, it does not seem to have disheartened them, or caused them to abandon efforts to push their trade. The Export Trade Commission is now holding a formal inquiry into a series of proposals put forward by the wine-growers, principal of which are a scheme to establish Central Wine Cellars in Melbourne with depots in different parts of the country and an experienced Agent in London who shall industriously push their products in England. Australian wines are purer and more wholesome than European and withal more potent. A man may drink a bottle of French wine to dinner with impunity, but a bottle of Australian wine is a more serious matter. Doubtless the Colonial wines are crude and cannot therefore command as good prices as French. But it is only from want of encouragement that Australian growers do not place on the market wine which will hold its own in any respect. Not nearly so much Australian wine is consumed in India as ought to be the case, though the people are wine-drinkers to a far greater extent than their brethren in England. Large quantities of European wines are consumed, but Australians are comparatively neglected, and producers might profitably throw their attention to India. But before agents are approached anywhere the question of the Central Cellars must necessarily be settled. An initial outlay of a hundred thousand pounds is declared essential, and this sum the Colonial Government is asked to provide. The object of these Central Cellars is to produce a standard type of wine instead of the multifarious types which are now placed on the market. Burgundy, for example, is in demand at home; but it is difficult to obtain two bottles of similar body, flavour and bouquet, and unless the consumer has gone very much "forrarder" the difference is painfully apparent. By the judicious blending of thousands of gallons the danger of utter condemnation which Australian burgundy constantly runs would be obviated. The wine industry of Victoria is declared to be the "main bone and sinew of the country"; therefore it is worth the while of Government to lend money for the purpose for which it is desired. The wine-growers do not ask or a permanent subsidy. They have proved to demonstration, that though for the first year no return is probable, within three or four years they will be able to pay the amount back. For wine can be put on boardship at three shillings per gallon which will sell at from half a crown to seven and six-pence per bottle. "Would not that be a monstrous robbery?" asked one of the Commissioners at the inquiry, when this statement was made. "No," was the reply, "that is what is called profitable trade."

YESTERDAY'S meteorological telegrams from the Seychelles, Zanzibar and Mauritius, as will be seen from our daily telegrams, show that normal trades are blowing in the South Indian Ocean. The in-coming mail steamer, too, encountered monsoon winds in the West Arabian Sea; which shows that the monsoon is blowing normally up the African Coast, past Guardafai and Socotra. At the same time the recent heavy rain on the Burma Coast is believed to indicate a small outlying advance of the real monsoon. The rains have not yet actually reached Ceylon, but having now advanced further north than this Island, both in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, they may be expected to burst there almost immediately. The last reports show that the pressure throughout India is now fairly normal, the barometer reading distinctly lower than usual in Northern India with only a local belt of high pressure on the West Coast. There no longer exist, therefore, any widespread conditions in India itself likely to retard the advance of the rain-bearing winds into the interior, and the prospects now are looked upon as generally favourable for normal rains.

WE understand that a Despatch will go Home almost immediately from the Government of India on the subject of the cable rates to England, his Excellency the Viceroy supporting the scheme for attaining a substantial reduction.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 19th instant, left Aden at 10 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m., on Saturday next.

MR. C. H. B. FORBES is said to have drawn Damocles—The Revelry Colt—in the Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep. The total value of the Sweep is Rs. 5,96,890. Mr. Forbes has sold half his ticket to Lord William Beresford for Rs. 8,000. Mrs. R. J. Deane of Bombay has drawn Trident. The Beresford Syndicate has paid Miss Callaghan, a young lady of fourteen summers, Rs. 80,000 for her half share.

CAPTAIN E. R. HARTIGAN, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, has taken over the duties of Honorary Secretary, District Revolver Club.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th May 1899, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 430,171 maunds and Rs. 81,538 in the earnings.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of Captain H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., to England to consult Professor Rucker in regard to preliminary details in connection with the magnetic survey to be started in India next field season.

GENERAL BOOTH, the Founder of the Salvation Army, arrived in Colombo on Wednesday on his way back to England after his third Australian campaign, and the Salvationists in Ceylon made the occasion one of great rejoicing and enthusiastic demonstrations.

ONE of the events in the Naini Tal season to be looked forward to with anticipation, is a Fancy Dress Subscription Dance, which will take place towards the end of September. The dance will be under the immediate patronage of Lady Luck, and proceeds will be devoted entirely to military charities.

MAJOR KEENE, R. A., commanding at Jutogh, has just published ("The Pioneer" Press) two useful little pamphlets, one of them a memoria technica for infantry and the other a memoria technica for cavalry officers. By means of skilfully chosen keywords Major Keene has summed up in an easily remembered shape the duties of the two arms.

MR. E. C. S. GEORGE, C. I. E., Sub-Commissioner on the Burma-China Boundary Commission, has completed the demarcation of the section of the frontier allotted him at the beginning of May, and is now returning via Kentung. The section demarcated by Mr. George extends from a point in the vicinity of Pangshang on the Namkan River, a tributary of the Salween, in latitude 22° 15', to the Mekong in latitude 21° 45'.

"INDIAN Engineering" says that the mine fire at Kalipahari, between Asansol and Raniganj, threatens to swallow up the main line of the East Indian Railway. The fire has come to within 15 feet of the toe of the Railway embankment and the surface is caving in. The telegraph posts have had to be shifted to the other side of the line as the heat had singed them. The danger lies in the fact that the seam "below the line" may be burning for all anyone knows.

A CALICUT correspondent writes:—"In response to invitations issued by Mr. Dhanjibhoy Maneckji, President of the Local Parsee community, the Parsee gentlemen of Calicut, numbering nearly 30, met on the Queen's Birthday at their Dharmasala and held a "Jassan," or religious service, at which prayers were offered up on behalf of the Queen-Empress. After service, all present sat down to a grand breakfast, at which the toast of 'The Queen' was enthusiastically drunk."

NEWS has been received of the discoveries of valuable Buddhist manuscripts in Nepal by Professor Bendall and Pundit Harra Prasad Shashtu, including a copy of the "Skandha Purana" written in the sixth century, although this "Purana" has hitherto been held to belong to the eighth century. Other kinds show that a Pali literature was known in early times in Nepal instead of being exclusively identified, as has been supposed, with Ceylon, Burmah, and Southern India.

LORD CURZON has presented the Badshahi and Wazir Khans Mosques at Lahore with a lamp and a koran stand, respectively, inscribed as follows:—"This (lamp and koran stand) was presented by H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to the Badshahi or Wazir Khans Mosque in memory of his official visit to Lahore in April, 1899." The lamp was used at the Badshahi Mosque for the first time at the service held there in commemoration of the Queen's Birthday.

MILITARY officers in making small sketches or writing reports in the field, sometimes find themselves without a compass when they most require one. And the compasses usually carried are often unsuitable for rough and hurried work. By the simple plan of combining in one the sketch-book and the compass, Lieutenant C. J. Wilkie, of the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, now at Ferozepore, has gone far towards removing this little difficulty. His composite sketch book is neat, compact and useful.

IT is understood that the Madras Government addressed the Government of India some weeks ago on the subject of placing Native Christians on the same footing as Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, etc., with reference to death duties. This action of the local Government was the result of an enquiry in connection with a request to that effect contained in an Address to the Governor during his last tour. The special Memorials subsequently sent in by the Native Christians are therefore sure of a favourable endorsement by Sir Arthur Havelock's Government.

ORDERS will shortly be issued by the Madras Government on two very important matters, namely, the development of technical instruction and the improvement of agriculture. The local paper says, it is not yet in a position to specify the exact lines on which action will be taken, but we understand that in each case a scheme of operations is being drafted, and that special officers will be deputed to apply the principles approved. His Excellency the Governor and his two colleagues are anxious to see something done after all the long delay and discussion that have taken place.

THIRTEEN Cabulis were placed on their trial on Saturday, at the Police Court, charged by Inspector Ellis, of the Detective Department, with being reputed bad characters, and were called upon to furnish sureties for their future good behaviour. The defendants, who were represented by pleaders, offered to leave Calcutta, inasmuch as their presence was not wanted. During the trial the Magistrate took occasion to remark that the Cabuli element was reported to have committed a series of depredations in the mofussil. It was, therefore, very necessary to sift the present case to its bottom. The defendants represented themselves as dealers in cloth, and offered to prove their good character. The case was accordingly adjourned for this purpose till June 3rd, the defendants being enlarged on bail for Rs. 200 each.

The Madras Government is engaged in considering a draft for a Religious Endowments Bill. The matter is one of great intricacy and difficulty on questions of principle, and it is impossible to say when the draft will be ready for publication. The chief difficulty is to settle the question of the electorate and the chief danger to be avoided, it seems to us, is the concentration of too much power in the hands of the proposed Committees. The safest principle to act upon, in our opinion, is decentralization to the utmost that, is the Committee unit should be each religious endowment not the conglomeration of endowments in a single District. The appointment of one Central Committee and even of District Committees, appears to us to be fraught with very considerable dangers.

THE Queen has been pleased to give special permission for the publication of the telegrams that passed between Her Majesty and the Viceroy last Wednesday. The Viceroy's congratulatory message was as follows:—"Simla, 24th May. The Viceroy begs leave to transmit to your Majesty his respectful and sincere congratulations on the happy anniversary of your Majesty's birthday as well as those of the English officials in your Majesty's service of the British community in India and of the vast native population. No such number of human beings has ever before joined in a tribute of devotion to a single sovereign as will be rejoicing today in India over your Majesty's continued welfare and long and blessed reign." Her Majesty's reply was:—"Windsor Castle, May 24. I am deeply touched by the loyal expressions and good wishes of yourself, my officials, the British community and my native subjects in India."

THE leading Rangoon Buddhists have submitted a Memorial to Government regarding the recent case of outrage on a Burmese woman tried before the Recorder of Rangoon, when the accused, Private Horrocks, was acquitted. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt, say the memorialists, that a most brutal and ferocious crime was really committed in broad daylight by more than a dozen soldiers of the West Kent Regiment, yet it is most remarkable that the charge could not be brought home to any one. "If none of the culprits are punished in any way, it is feared that such an outrage may be repeated in the vicinity of the most sacred shrine of the Buddhist world. Wherefore in order to allay the fear and apprehension of Buddhists who come from all parts of Burma to worship at the Sivedagon pagoda and to convince them of the supremacy of the law under British rule, the memorialists humbly pray that either an appeal or retrial of the case or any other suitable action may be ordered."

A SET of Revised Rules under the Immigration Act for regulating the importation of coolies into the tea districts of Assam have now been published by the Chief Commissioner of Assam to remedy the defects existing in the matter of sanitary conditions, transit, food and clothing of emigrants, which were brought to light by the investigations of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Neil Campbell, who in consequence of a severe outbreak of cholera on the river steamers which formerly were exclusively used for the transit of emigrants to the various districts of the province, was specially deputed to enquire into the matter. The new rules have been drawn up on the lines of those recently issued by the Government of Bengal, who took action after consultation with the Local Governments concerned, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Tea Associations. On the railway routes from the Recruiting Depots the adoption of a system of telegraphic advices will enable the authorities to prevent congestion of traffic, and a further improvement is the restriction of traffic to the two main routes, one via Naihati and Goalundo, and the other via Katihar and Jatrapur.

THE Viceroy inspected the offices of the Military Departments on Friday afternoon, going over the whole building very thoroughly. This visit pretty well completes His Excellency's tour of the offices, the only establishment now left unvisited being Army Headquarters. From the remarks dropped by the Viceroy in the course of his rounds, it is evident that he makes no secret of his opinion that the Departments are at present considerably overcrowded, and badly in want of elbow room. Their relief will in all probability take the form of a new building to lodge the Civil Secretariat of the Government of India separately. This would throw open to the Military Department the accommodation now occupied by the Home and Legislative Secretariats, and would make available to Army Headquarters the rooms taken up by the Department of Revenue and Agriculture; while, quite apart from the much-needed convenience to the military establishments, would be the benefit secured to the Government of India by having all the civil business brought under one roof. With so much to recommend it, we shall probably be safe in supposing that the Civil Secretariat will be an accomplished fact long before the time comes for Lord Curzon to lay down office.

MR. ANDREW Carnegie has intimated to Mr. Chamberlain his willingness, if the projected Birmingham University will give degrees in science as well as classics, to subscribe the last £50,000 required for the endowment fund. Another gift promised to Mr. Chamberlain leaves only £15,000 to be raised towards the £250,000 required as the minimum endowment fund.

AT the meeting of the City Corporation, it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Mr. A. C. Morton, that the freedom of the City in a suitable gold box be presented to Mr. Henniker-Heaton, M.P. in recognition of his valuable and successful services to the people of this country, its colonies and dependencies, which had resulted in the establishment of ocean penny postage, whereby great social and commercial benefits will be conferred on all classes.

THE forty-second annual meeting of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics took place at Limehouse on April 26. The Most Rev. Dr. Johnson, late Bishop of Calcutta, was in the chair, and the meeting was well attended. The report showed that during 1898 1,204 Asiatics, Chinese, Japanese, Arabs, and others from the East, had availed themselves of the protection and aid which the institution affords; and the speakers, while praising the careful management of the directors and the good work being done, strongly urged its claims on all Anglo-Indians.

A MEETING was held at Dorchester the other day under the presidency of the High Sheriff of Dorset, to consider a proposal to erect a memorial in commemoration of the services of the Dorset Regiment in the recent North-West Frontier of India campaign. On the motion of Captain Mansel, seconded by Mr. H. Palairet, it was decided to raise a fund for the erection of a monument at Dorchester, any balance to be applied to some military benevolent purpose connected with the county. A committee was appointed, with the High Sheriff as chairman, the Mayor of Dorchester as treasurer, and the Town Clerk as hon. secretary.

IT is understood that Sir William Harcourt will take an early opportunity to state publicly his views—which he is said to have conveyed in unmistakable language to the Welsh Liberal members and candidates who attended the dinner given by Mr. Alfred Thomas on Saturday night—concerning Lord Rosebery's recent remarks upon the future of Liberalism. Either next week or the week after the right hon. gentleman will address a meeting of his constituents, and in his speech upon the occasion he may be expected to controvert in a direct fashion Lord Rosebery's arguments and conclusions. Mr. John Morley has also something to say apropos of Lord Rosebery's utterance, a fact which invests with additional interest the speech which the former has promised to deliver at Lydney (in Sir Charles Dilke's constituency) on Thursday week.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UITLANDERS' PETITION.

AN EARLY AND SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE NECESSARY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

Mr. Conyngham Greene, British Agent in the Transvaal, replying to the Uitlanders' petition, says that her Majesty's Government sympathises with the petitioners and hopes for an early and substantial change in the conditions of their residence, towards which President Kruger's consent to a conference with Sir A. Milner is a good augury.

THE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT KRUGER.

MAY 29.

Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner of the Cape, has started for Bloemfontein to meet President Kruger.

Political circles at the Cape are not sanguine that any success will attend the conference.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

INCREASED TRADE.

The annual report of the Suez Canal shows that the receipts in 1898 reached 88,000,000 francs, the largest returns on record.

The report alludes specially to the improved trade with India and the notable increase in the wheat export, also to the increasing trade between America and Asia.

PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

There are eight recorded cases of plague in Alexandria, four of the patients being Europeans.

A RUSSIAN RAILWAY LOAN.

The "Times'" correspondent at St. Petersburgh telegraphs that negociations have been opened for a Russian Railway loan, in England, of 4,500,000 roubles which, it is believed, is intended as an experiment to test the market.

DISORDERLY SCENES IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Furious scenes are taking place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies through Socialist attacks upon the Army, thus preventing all ordinary business of the House.

LATEST SCRATCHINGS FOR THE DERBY.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Irident and Le Blizon have been scratched for the Derby.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with English mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

CATTLE RAIDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

On the evening of the 25th instant, the Nomad Turis raided the cattle of a Jaji, which were grazing on the border. Captain Roos Keppel promptly arrested the maliks and recovered the cattle.

On the 27th, however, a Jaji lashkar, over one hundred strong, carried off eighty cattle from Kunj, an Alizai village, on the Kurram river.

CRICKET : PATIALLA *VS.* SIMLA.

A cricket match, Patialla vs. Simla, was played to-day. Patialla went in first, scoring 184 in the first innings. Simla then put together forty without losing a single wicket. Play being then interrupted by rain, the match will be continued on Wednesday.

H. E.'S VISITS OF INSPECTION.

His Excellency the Viceroy visits the Army Head-quarters and the Revenue and Agriculture Department offices on Friday next.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

Plague returns for the week ending 27th show a further great drop in the total mortality, which was 953 last week and only 646 this. Bombay City has fallen from 221 to 147, Karachi City from 96 to 17, and the rest of Bombay Presidency from 560 to 397. Outside Bombay Presidency plague deaths reported are : Madras Presidency eight, the Punjab seven, Mysore State 26, Hyderabad State four, Central India one imported, and Calcutta 39 deaths.

The following are further particulars of plague outside Bombay Presidency in the week ending last Saturday. In Madras Presidency, Kurnool District recorded one seizure and one suspicious death, North Arcot District nine seizures and four deaths, Salem District eight seizures, and three deaths, Madras city two seizures and one imported death. In Bengal, Calcutta had 38 seizures and 39 deaths, and Howrah District two seizures. In the Punjab, ten seizures and three deaths occurred in Jallundar District, and 17 seizures and four deaths in Hoshiarpur District. In Mysore State, Bangalore Cantonments reported one seizure and one death, Mysore City twelve seizures and nine deaths, and the Kolar Gold Fields 24 seizures and 19 deaths. In Hyderabad State, there were five seizures and four deaths in Lingsugar District. Central India is credited with one seizure and one death.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

Sunday's vital statistics show the death-rate at fifty-five compared with fifty-seven, the average of the previous five years ; and eight fresh cases of plague and one death. Seven deaths from plague occurring on previous dates were brought to light, bringing the totals to date to 1,496 seizures and 1,348 deaths.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal, arrived here from Bombay this morning

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Bombay to Japan, sailed this afternoon.

KOBE, MAY 29.

The Austrian Lolyd's steamer Vindobona, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

MAY 29.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 27th instant, via Mombassa.

MAY 29.

The Messageries Maritimes Company s. s. Oceanien which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 9th instant. at 6 p. m., arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 26th instant, at 10 p. m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed—Surats.—Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.—

The Manchester Market has been. —

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 15-16
Bar Silver	28 1-16

PASSING OF FALSE CHEQUES AT POONA.

ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 29.

Grande, who was wanted in connection with the passing of a false cheque on Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw, was arrested and brought to Poona on Sunday night and placed before the Cantonment Magistrate, this morning, charged with forgery and cheating. He was remanded till the 1st proximo, when he will be placed before the Magistrate along with Walsh, who is already in custody.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A NATIVE CASHIER KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

RANGOON, MAY 29.

A fatal Railway accident occurred on the Maymyo Railway. A construction train was climbing the hill, when a waggon tipped up. There were about twenty men aboard. A native cashier was killed and several persons injured.

Amongst those on the train were the Judicial Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay.

THE ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 29.

Of thirty-one commissioners the following fifteen are elected delegates to vote for candidates to the Legislative Council :—Messrs. Manibhai, Solomon, Keshawlal, Khusaldas, Maganlal, Jamnabhai, Mulchand, Nanabhai, Chinubhai, Asman, Jugaldas, Sarabhai, Chimanbhai Kevaldas and Amratlal.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM REPORTS

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th May 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	......	...	...
Teheran	29	2	28 p.m.	3	30
Suez	29	3	p.m.	0	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of 29th May, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	—	1
" Karachi	...	24	—	1
" Madras	...	23	..	1

SALE OF WORK AT MAHABLESHWAR.

A MOST successful sale of work was held at Mahableshwar, on Friday, on behalf of the Panchganni Girls' High School, the management of which has been undertaken by the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission Society. The Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. MacArthur most kindly allowed the use of the verandah of their house for the purpose, and to this fact, as well as to the propitious weather, is largely due the unexpected success of the sale. The verandah was prettily decorated with foliage and flowers. His Lordship and Mrs. MacArthur very cordially welcomed the visitors as they entered. A carefully arranged gallery of sepia and other prints from well-known artistic works in England formed the first exhibits. These pictures and also some beautiful embroidery, worked by Mahomedan ladies during the famine in Lucknow, proved to be very attractive features of the sale.

During intervals in the pleasing labours of selling and, it is to be hoped, not less agreeable occupation of buying, both sellers and purchasers met for mutual refreshment at tables daintily prepared with coffee, tea, etc., with a varied and choice selection of cakes and sweetmeats. Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. and Miss Badham presided at the different stalls, and the results testify to the efforts made and to the efficiency of the arrangements ; the whole amount of over Rs. 220 being realized in the comparatively short space of three hours in one afternoon—3 30-6-30 p.m.

The interest evinced in the work of the Mission by the presence of so many visitors, and this notwithstanding an especially busy week and numerous pressing engagements, was particularly striking, and was also a very real and great encouragement to those engaged in the work.

THE TRAIN-WRECKING AT PALGHUR.

THE MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

DAHANU, MAY 29.

MR. A. H. M. WOOD, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, Thana District, commenced, this afternoon, his inquiry into the case in which Kalia Kelya, Namia Pandia, and Pandia Gondia have been arrested by the B. B. and C. I. Ry. police for being concerned in the derailment of the No. 8 up-train at Palghur, on the morning of the 18th instant. They were charged, first under section 126 of the Railway Act, and secondly, under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, the former section relating to the removing of rails from the line, and the latter to the offence of murder.

Mr. W. G. Clabby, Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, assisted by Mr. Maneckshaw Dhanjihaw Doctor, the Chief Inspector, conducted the prosecution ; Mr. A. N. Khare, pleader, defended the third accused ; the other accused being undefended.

Mr. Framji Behramji, Permanent Way Inspector, Palghur, said on the morning of the 18th instant, at 3-50 a.m., he received information from the station-master at Palghur that the No. 8 up-train, which had a short while ago left Palghur station, had not reached Sophala, the next station. On witness going up to the scene of accident he saw the engine and five other carriages derailed and fallen outside the rails. Three of them had been telescoped. Some of the passengers who had been injured in the accident were crying out from pain. Witness then examined the rail in order to ascertain the cause of accident. He saw two pairs of fish-plates uncoupled and another pair half uncoupled. He also saw fourteen wooden keys lying near the line. He showed this to Mr. Anderson, the Assistant Engineer, and to the engine driver, Mr. O'Brien. In his opinion the accident was caused by the removal of the fish-plates. About ten passengers had been seriously injured. Witness saw some of them. The bolts of the fish-plates could not be removed without the aid of spanners. One of the spanners, in charge of the Mulia muccadam's gang, was missing. It had not yet been found, though a search was made, for it. The first accused Kalia belonged to Mulia's gang, and was serving under him for the last seven months. At the time of the accident Kalia was acting muccadum of the extra labourers, and the second accused was doing Kalia's usual work. The first and the second accused as well as muccadum Fakira lived together in one chawl, which was at a distance of about half-a-mile from the place of accident. Fakira was the muccadum of the gang which was working on that section of the line where the accident took place.

Mr. Khare reserved cross-examination of the witness.

Mr. Eugene O'Brien, engine driver of the No. 8 up-train, said on the morning of the 18th he was driver of No. 8 up-passenger train. He left Palghur station at 2-42 a m. When he was at about a mile and a-half from Palghur he felt a sudden shock, and the engine oscillated. He immediately shutoff steam and applied the automatic brake. When the train came to a stand-still he got-down to ascertain what had happened. He found the engine, the front brake-van, three single third-class carriages, and two bogies off the rails and seriously damaged. Two single carriages and one bogie had been telescoped. Witness then described the damage done to the engine and carriages by the accident. All the damaged vehicles, he said, were standing aslant. Three third-class carriages were caught up by a tree. Some of the passengers were jammed in between the carriages. He extricated two passengers who had been jammed between the seats. All were taken out alive. After the injured and other passengers had been removed from the damaged vehicles, the rear portion of the train was shunted off. Mr. Anderson, who had been a first-class passenger by the train, the last witness, and himself went round and found the fish-plates, rails, bolts, and the wooden keys lying about. Witness came to the conclusion that the cause of the accident was the removal of the fish-plates. The rails which he found lying about were sound and perfect, and appeared to have been taken out before his train passed.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE EPSOM DERBY.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

PRELIMINARY MATCHES AT THE 'VARSITIES

LONDON, MAY 12.

HOLOCAUSTE is to run for the Prix du Jockey Club at Chantilly, on the 28th, and if he wins that race he will be at once despatched to Epsom by special trains and boat. Holocauste easily defeated Perth, who is now looked upon as his most dangerous opponent for the French Derby, last season, but he has greatly improved during the last six months. Perth, who belongs to M. M. Caillault, was bred by M. Euphrussi, who sold him as a yearling for a large sum. About thirty years ago Mr. James Merry had a very smart two-year old named Perth who was expected to turn out a Derby horse, but after winning one or two races, the colt broke down and nothing more was ever heard of him. Holocauste will have to be all his admirers declare him to be if he is to win the Derby on Wednesday after having run at Chantilly on the previous Sunday. It is not the race in France which will take it out of M de Bremond's colt so much as the passage across the Channel, which a horse usually requires a week at least fully to recover from. The old but ever instructive fable which shows the folly of throwing away the substance in order to grasp at the shadow is always worthy of the attention of owners, and if M. de Bremond has positively decided to run Holocauste for the Prix du Jockey Club, he had better abandon his design upon the Epsom race, and reserve his colt, after Chantilly, for the Grand Prix on June 11. It will be decidedly exasperating if Holocauste, having won the Prix du Jockey Club, should get beaten at Epsom, and then, being irretrievably knocked up by his journeys and the two races, should collapse also in the Grand Prix. Flying Fox has an engagement this week for the New-market Stakes, but will not leave Kingsclere for "headquarters," and all that can be urged against him for the great race of the 31st by doubters is that he may show excitement at the post, as on the Two Thousand Guineas day, and in some way bring about his own overthrow. The same objection has more than once been urged against a high-couraged horse for the great Epsom race. A case in point was afforded by Bay Middleton, an impetuous, lively colt, that after winning a great race for the Two Thousand was opposed for the Derby, on the ground that makes a few men just now distrust Flyings Fox. One of the racing bards of that distant day went so far as to suggest that the horse would run away when at the post for the Derby and fail to take part in the race at all. Describing the mishap in advance, he predicted that Bay Middleton "Of his rider took sway. At once leaped the ropes and for London made play !" No such catastrophe was recorded. Bay Middleton won the Derby easily, beating some rivals of exceptional merit, and, so far as victory goes, Flying Fox will, I expect, tread in his footsteps.

As I anticipated, the Oxford and Cambridge Trial Matches of last week attracted comparatively few spectators, yet those who were present were critics indeed. No more discriminating audience either way ever sat in the most fastidious opera house of Europe ! The Oxford "Seniors'" match was played in weather savouring more of March than May, yet, as usual, some pretty tall scoring was to the fore. Let it be understood that individual prowess rather than actual victory is the main object of these annual matches. Up to the 15th inst., when Mr. A. J. Webbe's XI. are due in the Parks, the whole cricket procedure will be educational. The same at Cambridge, where the real season begins on the 11th inst. against Mr. Webbe's team. That the O.U.C.C. still continues to nourish a fine race of batsmen was fully evidenced on the first three days of last week, and again the same at Cambridge. In the Parks Messrs. Montmorency (84). Collins (84 for twice out). Dashwood (57), Paye (37). A. M. Hollins (51). Martyn (67), and Roberts (54)—the Oxford "Ranjy"—all showed splendid form in this direction. Unhappily, the history of recent years repeated itself, however, as although batsmen were plenty, bowlers were few. Not one trundler above average merit was unearthed, the three best being F.J. Portman (Christ Church), H. White (Keble). and C. D. Fisher (Christ Church). The first-named had the good analysis of five wickets for 29 runs, but his extraordinary run— longer even than that of E. Peake of 1883 fame— is all against him. Experience teaches that this sort of thing militates against staying powers. White kept a capital length, but that's about all, whilst Fisher is a capital collage bowler. The critics unanimously agreed that the Oxford Seniors, having been tried, were found sadly wanting in the department H. Martyn (Exeter) and J. A. Davenport (University) kept wicket, the first-named showing by far the smarter form throughout. Considering all things, the fielding was quite sound, if not exactly "classy."

By the cussedness of fate the Cantab Seniors failed in the very department they were expected to excel in, i. e., batting. Save Messrs. Sullivan (73 for twice out) Sewell (41), Stanning (84), and Newport (62 for once out) nobody else shaped particularly well. Such cracks as L. J. Moon, J. Daniell, A. H. Hornby, T. G. Cole, &c.—of whom so much was expected—failed to trouble the scorer o'er much in either innings. Compensation was afforded by the effective bowling of the Old Etonian, E. F. Penn, who in the two innings of Moon's team took eleven wickets at a cost of ten runs apiece. He bowls a right hand medium-fast ball, keeps an excellent lenght, and varies both pace and pitch very cleverly. On his Seniors' match form he ought to fully justify his great 1897 reputation. O. W. Wright (Selwyn) took seven wickets for 138 runs and H. R. Palmer (Trinity Hall) seven for 126 ; in short, the attack in this case was stronger than the defence. As the Cantabs are fairly blessed in this direction already he could only recall the old-time saying, "To them that hath shall be given." Altogether, I do not fancy very many Seniors will be included in either representative team this year. Naturally, much greater interest was evinced in the "Freshmen's" tussles as the consequence. Messrs. Champain and Jessop used the nicest discretion and discrimination in selecting the teams, and no grumbling was heard on this score. As usual, the scoring at Oxford ruled high, Mr. Champain's Side putting together an initial score of 286. F. H. Humphreys (Shrewsbury and Christ Church) batted well, but the feature of the innings was the fine, free, all-round exposition of the two old Harrovians, Messrs. F. A. Rattigan and Medlicott (Magdalen). The first named compiled 119 in grand style, whilst Medlicott laid about him in fashion a la Jessop or Francis Ford, and both will get extended trial. Mr. Bosanquet's Side responded with 299, of which C. H. B. Marsham (Eton and Christ Church) and R. A. Williams (Winchester and University) contributed 76 and 85 respectively. Both played very fine cricket, as also H. C. Pilkington (Eton and Magdalen), who was unluckily caught in the slip after making 26, and was well set. Other promising batsmen were B. Usher (St. Edward's and Wadham) and W. L. Moss (Charterhouse and Oriel), but, alas ! and alack ! the bowling was uncommonly poor once again. Save J. P. Knox (Dulwich and Corpus)—who may prove a "class" slow bowler—the all-round trundling was mediocre, to put it mildly.

Tall scoring was also a feature of the Cambridge Freshmen's match. Mr. Taylor's side opening with a total of 325 runs. Towards this W. K. P. Ffrench (Marlborough and Pembroke) contributed 77 ; E. R. Wilson (Rugby and Trinity)—brother to "Clem," the ex-captain—60 ; E. B. Noel (Winchester and Trinity), 34 ; and H. A. Jones (Framlingham and Jesus), 33. Most of them, and Wilson in particular, "shaped like workmen"—to quote old Bob Thoms. Mr. Hawkins's team replied with 141 only, out of which J. N. B. Champain (Cheltenham and Caius)—brother to the Oxford captain—and W. S. Tresawna (Private and Sydney) contributed 39 and 37 respectively. Quite another story was told when they followed on, however, the fine total of 250 being put on for three wickets. S. H. Day (the Malvern and Kent County crack) made 47 in something like his true style, D. R. Taylor (Belfast and Christ's) compiled a masterly 73. N. O. Tagart (Clifton and Jesus) was in a long time for 27, whilst P. N. Johnston (Eton and Trinity) and Champain once again were "not out" at the close of Friday's play with 64 and 44 to their credit. It is early yet to speak with much assurance, but it appears extremely likely that the Oxford captain will find his brother playing against him at Lord's this year. He is a very fine and reliable batsman. Here, also the bowling was infinitely inferior to the batting., How is it that this state of things presents itself year after year ? L. J. Clayton (Cheltenham and Pembroke) appeared the best of those engaged, albeit Johnston (Eton and Trinity), Wilson Fargus (Haileybury and Pembroke), may attain to higher things later on. Of the wicket-keepers engaged, I liked the style of Reynolds (Oxford), and Robertson (Cambridge), the best.

The first-class cricket season has fairly got under weigh, and the past week furnished plenty of material for gossip. The champion county seemed desperately near having more Worcester sauce than was good for them, and would have lost a point in their very first engagement had not the colt Brown come to the rescue. Yorkshire are a particularly lucky lot in thus being saved by youngsters. Last year it was Rhodes who "found the spot" straightaway, and now this youth Brown has set the world a-talking. There is evidently an abundance of raw material in the many acred shire, and I can well understand that the authorities are more exercised by the question of who to leave out rather than who to put in the team. It was a tall order for Worcestershire to be introduced to first-class company by the champions of last year. One would have thought they would have preferred something easier for a send-off. However, the new comers began in rattling style, and until the closing half-hour on Saturday afternoon they held the whip hand of their formidable opponents. They did well to dismiss the Tykes for such a low total as 139. The visitors could not do much with the fast deliveries of Wilson, who disposed of the first eight wickets. He had not so much of his own way in the second innings, but he is evidently a bowler to be reckoned with.

On paper Sussex can make a wonderful show. They have a positively dazzling array of names, including a Prince of India, an ex-Australian skipper of world-wide fame, a Spaniard, and the best all-round athlete in Great Britain. With such a galaxy of talent how often do they disappoint their friends and admirers. They opened the season against M.C.C. at Lord's, but with the one exception of C. B. Fry their batting was of the jelly-fish order, and although they had the pull first hand they afterwards tailed away in good old Sussex style, and were beaten. Fry had the luck to run within two of the century and miss it after all. He promises to do some big things this year. Albert Trott came out very strongly, taking 11 wickets, and batting in rare fashion for 64 and 69. His hitting was tremendous and he fairly monopolised the run-getting whilst at the wickets.

Tom Richardson had to stand out of the first Surrey fixture owing to a bad foot. Rumour hath it that the famous bowler has put on flesh like an alderman, and that it will need a course of Banting to get him into trim ; nursing a damaged foot is certainly a poor way of training for a hard season. However, Surrey did not need his services for the game with Leicestershire, Lockwood and Brockwell, with a little help from "traveller" Hayes, doing all that was required in the attacking line. Unless Leicester can vastly improve on their initial effort they are again in for a weary time of it. Totals of 74 (De Trafford 33) and 40 (without a double figure) do not merit letters of gold. Lockwood's ten wickets cost only 37 runs, and in the second innings Brockwell sent down 18 overs for less than so many runs and five wickets. Surrey had rather more trouble with Derbyshire, the game running into the third day. but they won by ten wickets instead of in an innings with plenty to spare. Whether it was that the ground at the Oval had improved, or whatever the cause, runs were made with much more freedom, and it fell to Brockwell to bag the first century—a distinction that is always much sought after. Despite the fact that Hulme made a welcome reappearance, the Derbyshire attack was woefully weak, and it was early apparent that the lamented George Davidson will be sadly missed. The visitors' batting was much better than their attack, and on their second venture they met with a fair amount of success. They found it harder to play Jephson's slows than anything else. Storer batted very finely for his 77 not out and 40.

When I recall the fact that it was not until their third match last year that Lancashire gained their first point, and that in the following engagement at Liverpool Warwickshire were victorious by 142 runs it will be readily admitted that the County Palatine has this season made a much more auspicious beginning. The eleven that turned out at Old Trafford on Thursday could not be said to be fully representative—no side of Englishmen is complete without A. C. MacLaren—but it was a powerful team for all that. G. R. Bardswell, the old Oxoman, made a really tip-top captain, and J. L. Ainsworth soon caught the favour of the crowd as one who is liikely to render yeoman service for his native county. He is the right stamp of a cricketer—plenty of him, and good stuff all the way through. There was, of course, some curiosity as to how J.T. Tyldesley would acquit himself after his South African expedition. In a club match he had knocked up a few runs, but—who can't do this ? Now he had something more serious on hand, and let us say at once that he delighted his worshippers, and he has more than a few. Against bowling that got rid of several of his companions very cheaply, he was prefectly at home, his cricket being of the brightest possible character, and he was always making runs. His 78 was easily the best thing in the match, although more than a word of praise is due to the steady play of George Baker, and the highly useful contribution of Bardswell. The latter knows how to get runs, and should always do something in this line.

Some of the well-known footballers are in a fair way of keeping their names before the public during the cricket season. Wheldon, the Aston Villa left winger, made 40 (not out) for Worcestershire against Yorkshire, so that it is evident he is a batsman a wee bit above the common. J. Iremonger, the Notts Forest fullback, did splendid work for the Notts Colts against the Yorkshire Colts and he has been given a place in the Notts team against Lancashire at Trent Bridge to-day. In the second innings against the Yorkshire Colts he claimed nine of the ten wickets which quite justifies a trial with his county eleven. Iremonger, by the way, is on the ground staff at the "Bridges."

From what one hears, while it is admitted on all sides that the Australian cricket team, as now constituted, is very powerful, it is generally regretted that the selectors have not seen fit to include a recognised slow bowler. Once upon a time Trumper and Gregory were no mean performers with the slow leg break and there would be no harm in either of them practising that kind of ball upon their arrival in England. As a Junior cricketer Gregory was noted more for his slow curly bowling than for his batting, and with the Oriental C.C. he was often destructive with that particular ball. As a Sydney Junior he once bowled W. Barnes, of Nottingham, round his legs. When Trumper, a few years ago, was a small knickerbockered school-lad, he used after hours to be a constant attendant at the S.C.G. nets, where his leg-break bowling was wonderfully good, especially for such a mite. He grew like a mushroom, and, looking back over those few years, it is difficult to realise that the silent little fellow, who then bowled and fielded and batted with all the finish of a master, and all the ease of a duck swimming, has already grown into the lithe sinewy athletic young giant.

The next few years will probably see several attacks on a new London to Brighton record which was made on Saturday. The South London Harriers arranged a go-as-you-please from Westminster Bridge to Brighton. Hitherto the only record over that distance—52 miles—is for walking which Knott holds, his time being 8 hours, 56 min. 44 sec. Amongst those who intended to compete was J. E. Dixon, who made a fifty miles running record that still holds good twenty-four years ago. Having regard to the fact that Poole, who is forty-three years old finished third in little more than seven and a half hours, it would have been very interesting to see how the old champion would have done. When he now practises on the running track he looks as though he could last for ever. Unfortunately illness prevented him from training Randall in the end was an easy winner. At one time he seemed to have the fifty miles record at his mercy but bad cramp after thirty miles put this out of the question. However, he did very well, as his time was 6 hours 58 min. 18 sec. Saward was second, nearly twenty minutes later. It was an interesting event, and no doubt it will be repeated. The runners had the advantage of having a good wind behind them all the way.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

DIVIDED LIBERAL OPINIONS.

THE diversity of opinion created among Liberals by Lord Rosebery's speech, writes our London correspondent, is confirmed by personal and published experience. The "Daily Chronicle" said : "Lord Rosebery's influence cannot be denied or ignored. Our first remark about its new development is that it depreciates, almost to the point of extinction, the authority of the *de facto* leader of the party, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman."

A Radical "London correspondent" very fairly summarises the situation thus :—"Lord Rosebery is still playing the part of the man of mystery." His reference to the position of the Liberal party, on Friday, was so worded that no two critics agree as to its meaning, and the noble Lord, who could in a single sentence make the whole matter clear, will probably keep silence. He will no doubt enjoy the conflicting and divergent interpretations put upon his speech, and the ingenuity which his critics show in reading meanings into it, which he never intended. It has, I think, been assumed too hastily that his reference to the position of the Liberals before 1886 means an abandonment of Home Rule. They are capable of that interpretation, but they do not necessarily imply it. In the Parliament elected in 1885 the Liberals were not independent of the Irish vote. They had, in fact, only a majority of one or two over the united Tory and Irish parties, and were therefore not in a position to have taken office independent of the Irish vote. This was their position before they decided to deal with Home Rule in 1886, and Lord Rosebery can hardly be sanguine enough to think that the Liberals will be strong enough to take office independent of the Irish vote, and he must know also that the Irish will never support a party which deletes Home Rule from its programme. It may be that Lord Rosebery was thinking of the formation of a new party, consisting of moderate Liberals, the Liberal Unionists, and the Liberal Conservatives. It is easy to form these combinations or alliances of this kind on paper, but very difficult to carry them out in practice."

Speaking at the opening of a Liberal Club at the East End of Newcastle, Mr. J. A. Pease, M.P., the new Liberal Whip, said : "The London correspondent of the 'Newcastle Daily Leader,' he noticed, thought that there was not the same spirit of cohesion in the Liberal ranks in the House of Commons during the past few days as was apparent at the time when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was elected leader. All he could say was that he had seen nothing of that, and he thought he had probably as good opportunities of judging of the feeling existing as the representative of the 'Leader.' When he told them that in his humble judgment Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was on terms of cordial political friendship with Lord Rosebury and also with Sir William Vernon Harcourt, he did not think they need consider that a great deal of difference existed in the ranks of the Liberal Party. In the House of Commons certainly he had not seen any differences which were likely to lead to any disintegration. Quite the contrary, for it seemed to him that every day the feeling in favour of a cohesive body increased." That, of course, is an official view, and as such it hardly coincides with the estimate formed by unbiassed and expert critics. The "Speaker," for example, says :—"We have a right to ask for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman the loyal support of every Liberal in the House of Commons. It is not the practice of a Liberal leader to demand a slavish obedience from his followers ; but he has at least a right to expect that they will remember the discipline which is necessary if a party is to become a formidable fighting machine, and not vexatiously and unreasonably thwart the tactics of their leader. If they forget this elementary duty they will not only bring their party to hopeless grief, but treat the leader whom they have chosen with gross unfairness. We do not, of course, believe that things have come near to this point yet. But there are signs of a revival of the spirit of restless inattention to the wishes of the whips which was so plainly apparent on the Opposition side last Session." In conclusion, the "Speaker" says:—"We trust that the Opposition will remember what it owes, not only to its present leader, but to itself, and that there will be no occasion to speak further and more plainly on a matter which, as we see, is already attracting the attention of the keen observers of the other side." Further, the Press Association says that "Sir Wm. Harcourt's reply to the Earl of Rosebery's recent speech was the subject of somewhat excited debate in the Parliamentary lobbies. Those advanced politicians on the Opposition side who support the views of the right hon. member for West Monmouthshire (Sir William Harcourt) express their opinion that Lord Rosebery's latest utterance is likely to prejudice his future political prospects. On the other hand, many Liberals confidently declare the meaning and intention of the noble Earl to have been quite misinterpreted, as his only intention was not to abandon either principles or measures, but simply to advise that the personnel and spirit of the Liberal party must be restored to their condition of thirteen years ago before the party could hope to command complete success. Such was the view put forward by his Lordship's personal friends. They admit that his expressions were rather ill chosen and open to misconception, but it is added that the noble Earl himself is determined not at present to be drawn into any public explanation or defence of the phraseology he employed at the City Liberal Club." We have also had an expression of the opinion of Liberals in Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's stronghold. In opening a largely attended meeting in the Town Hall at Birmingham, Alderman Cook, President of the Birmingham Liberal Association, under whose auspices the meeting was summoned, said (according to the "Birmingham Post" report): These were strange times. First they had a speech from Lord Rosebery—(hisses and cheers)—at a club dinner, which they found some difficulty in understanding. (Hear, hear.) That was followed by a speech from Sir William Harcourt—(loud applause)—at another dinner, which was supposed to be private, but which had become very public indeed, and people were asking about the position of their leaders. The answer, to his mind, was a very simple one. They did not want too many leaders at one time. (Hear, hear.) They knew one leader in the House of Lords, Earl Kimberley—(applause),—and they knew one leader in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. (Applause.) Both were officially appointed and recognised—(hear, hear),—and to those two leaders the rank and file of the Liberal Party should be absolutely loyal. (Applause.)" I have gone into this subject at considerable length, because it may well prove that we are on the eve of another great crisis in the fortunes of the Liberal Party. It will perhaps be fitting to finish with Lord Rosebery's own opinion of his speech. His attention having been called to the criticism which has already been quoted from the "Daily Chronicle" with reference to his depreciation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's authority, his lordship wrote the following reply :—"38, Berkeley-square, W., May 9, 1899. Sir,—I am obliged by your letter, but I cannot undertake to explain interpretations introduced into my speech on last Friday. I myself have found it a useful rule to abstain from reading anything into a speech which is not in the text. Applying this principle, I find among my remarks a warm appreciation of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman as leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, which was as sincere as it is merited.—Believe me, yours respectfully,

(Sd.) ROSEBERY."

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander E. J. Beaumont, R.I.M., arrived in harbour, on Sunday evening, from Karachi, which port she left, on May 24th, with the 1st Bombay Grenadiers and called at Mandvie on the 27th instant, where she disembarked the above regiment. She has brought to Bombay the following passengers :—Assistant-Surgeon Wall and 4 children, Sergeant Cass, Commissariat Department, Sergeant Barnes, wife and 3 children, 1st Wilts. Regiment, 1 private of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, and 1 follower. During the voyage she experienced moderate southerly sea and fine weather.

THE annual meeting of the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society was held in Exeter Hall, on May 5, Sir Charles Elliott presiding.

THE NEW PREMISES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.

ON March 10th 1896, the first building of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society in Bombay was completely destroyed by fire, and few who were in Bombay at that time will have forgotten the blaze which gutted these splendid premises in a few hours. The interval between then and now has not been occupied in rebuilding the premises, for, shortly after the fire, the Sirdar Abdul Huk came forward with an offer to purchase the site (formerly occupied by the Municipal Offices) in order to add to Watson's Esplanade Hotel. The Society were desirous of obtaining a building with less cramped accommodation, and practically arranged to take up one of the vacant building sites in the Fort, but unfortunately the Sirdar died just before the negotiations were completed, and it was not until February 1898 that the Society commenced rebuilding on its present site.

Mr. J. Morris, M. S. A. Assoc. Inst. C.E., of the firm of Gostling & Morris, is again responsible for the building, and, in conjunction with Major Hildebrand, must be congratulated on the very great improvements which have been effected in the re-erection. The imposing façade of the building remains as formerly, with the exception that an extra storey has been added, and it is not until one enters the interior that one sees what great alterations have been made. The original feature of the interior was the central well, which unfortunately contributed to the speedy destruction of the building when the fire broke out. This opening now extends only to the first floor, thus allowing a much greater floor space in the upper portion of the building. All the floors are fireproof throughout, and the main staircase has been built in a masonry tower, the doors and windows of which are fitted with steel doors, which will be invariably closed when the building is shut at night. The basement area has been largely extended to afford accommodation for the hundreds of tons of stores which the Society has to warehouse in Bombay to meet its largely increasing business. A partial fourth storey has been added to the building which will be used for office accommodation. There is a large open courtyard in the centre of this floor, which has been made absolutely watertight, so that in the event of the roofs catching fire from neighbouring premises, no water thrown on to them could get through into the stores below, and at the same time the floors have been built of sufficient strength to withstand the weight of the roof falling in. Major Hildebrand, the Managing Director, has spared no effort to bring the premises up to date in every way, and he is personally responsible for a number of the excellent innovations which have been introduced with this object, and which meet the eye at every corner. Messrs. R. Waygood & Co., Ld. (Messrs. Turner, Hoare & Co., Bombay) have supplied one of their modern hydraulic passenger lifts, which is a great improvement on anything of the kind which has hitherto been brought into Bombay, and the same firm are also responsible for the large hydraulic crane at the back of the premises, which is to be used for bringing large packages to the different floors. Messrs. Merryweather & Sons (a household word in connection with fire protection) are again responsible for a complete equipment of fire-hydrants, etc., and these have been arranged in such a manner that it is quite impossible for the former disaster to recur. There is a pumping plant situated at the rear of the premises, and this, as well as the other machinery in the building, has been erected under the direction of Mr. E. T. Plummer, the Society's engineer, who has also acted as clerk of the works for all the building operations.

The most difficult question to deal with in a building of this kind is undoubtedly that of the distribution of light, and this has been satisfactorily overcome by the adoption of "Luxfer" prisms. These prisms are arranged on thoroughly scientific principles, and the prisms are fitted into copper frames by an electrolytic process. The effect surpasses all anticipations. Where everything has been done in such a thorough manner, criticism is almost superfluous, but if there is one point which has escaped the full attention it deserves, it is that of ventilation. The old premises will doubtless be remembered by many as one of the most adequate Turkish baths in Bombay, and while the situation of the premises makes the matter of ventilation a difficult one, we think that the introduction of fans, which are now so largely used in similar Stores at home, might have been adopted with very great effect. A retrogression has been made in the matter of artificial-light, as gas has been now installed instead of electric light, but we understand that this is only a temporary measure, and that as soon as the Society can obtain light from a Central Station for the supply of electricity, it will do away with gas. No money has been spared on the interior fitting of the building, and there is great competition visible between the managers of the different departments to secure the most attractive counter. The convenience of the employees has been attended to, and there are spacious tiffin rooms, and special accommodation for the females employed on the staff. Each department has been provided with a fireproof safe built into the solid masonry, where all correspondence and ledgers will be filed away at night, so that in case of fire the documents will remain intact.

A word of praise is due to the contractors for the building, Messrs. Venkoo Balloo and Co., who have been greatly handicapped by labour troubles consequent on plague.

From to-day the business of the Society (with the exception of the departments in Church Gate Street) will be conducted in these new premises, and the considerable inconvenience, which has been occasioned owing to the distribution of the Society's premises all over the Fort, will be at an end.

We understand that the Society contemplates starting a branch in Calcutta, and will shortly proceed to erect another palace in that city.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	2	25
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	16
Total	12	18	111
Total plague deaths to date	46,469	40,443	
Same date last year	18	13	77

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

ON Thursday and Friday last one case of plague on each day was reported in Bangalore City as imported from the Kolar Gold Fields. According to the Plague Commissioner's report for the week ended May 19th, the number of indigenous cases in the whole province decreased by ten, owing mainly to the decrease of the disease at the Kolar Gold Fields, while owing to the infection a fresh of two villages and re-infection of one in the Mysore Taluk, the number of places in which indigenous cases occurred, increased by three. In the Kolar Gold Fields the number decreased from fifty-one to thirty-five. It is satisfactory to note that since the week ended April 28th the decrease has been steady week after week. The special plague officer there reports that the improvements in the Ooregaum village and Stevens Camp are almost completed, and that the congested localities have been opened out, and Mairikuppam bazars completely demolished. The wave of the epidemic is now reported to be passing beyond the Gold Fields and adjoining villages eastwards. There was a decrease of 587 in the total number of coolies at work ; there being during the week 15,589 as against 16,176, which is attributed mainly to the coolies being paid during the week.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN A. RANDOLPH, 1st Middlesex Regiment, has been selected for the appointment of Station Staff Officer, Rangoon.

LIEUTENANT T. B. ALDERSON, Royal Irish Regiment, has been appointed Brigade Transport Officer, Khyber, vice Captain Armstrong, East Surrey Regiment.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, MAY 28.

A PUBLIC meeting was held, this morning, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud. While opening the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Garud explained in brief the situation of the signallers, their grievances, and the attitude of the G. I. P. Railway Company. It is worth while the company's knowing, said the Hon'ble chairman, that the signallers have some just grievances, and it would be of no use to deny that they prayed for redress in vain. Not only were their memorials left unheeded, but the company latterly curtailed the rights of the signallers. The chairman explained this by citing a few instances.

The meeting adopted a resolution, regretting that the efforts of the signallers of the G. I. P. Railway Company to obtain redress of their just grievances have so far been unavailing, and hopes that some influential bodies, such as the Chamber of Commerce, will yet intercede and put an end to the present deadlock in a way which will be honourable to the company and agreeable to their employees. The president of the meeting was authorised to send copies of the resolution to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, and to the Agent of the G. I. P. R. Company.

It was further resolved to collect subscription to help the signallers in their present distress. A committee was appointed for the purpose. The meeting also authorised the secretaries of the committee to write letters to mofussilites in Khandeish, urging them to help the distressed.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS ATHLETE.

All sportsmen will hope that over-exertion in athletics has not been the cause of A. A. Kraenzlein's sudden death after he had broken the American Long Jump record in the afternoon. If Kraenzlein's death be traced to excessive training it is to be feared that athletics in America will be under a cloud for a time. The deceased athlete was the finest all-round man in America, and probably the best ever known, as his records go to show. In 1897 he won the American 220 Yards Hurdle Championship and the Western Inter-Collegiate High Jump Championship (at 5ft 9in), and also the 220 Yards Hurdle Championship. Last season he migrated from Chicago to the University of Pennsylvania, and soon showed improved form. At the American Inter-Collegiate Championship Meeting in May he got second in the Long Jump, clearing 23ft 4 1-2 in, and won the 120 Yards Hurdle Race in 15 3-5sec. and the 220 Yards Hurdle Race in 23 3 5 sec—the latter being a world's record. Both the 120 and 220 Yards Hurdle Championships of America also fell to his share, his time in the shorter distance being 15 3 5sec. He next captured the Canadian 120 Yards Hurdle Championship in 15 3-5sec., and the High Jump Championship at 5ft. 8in. Craenzlein's crowning feat of the season was the winning of the 120 yards Hurdle Race at the Chicago A.C. v. New York A.C. Sports in the world's record time of 15 1-5sec. That he was an improved man this season Kraenzlein showed on the day of his death, when he cleared 24ft. 3 1-2in., which is dangerously near W. J. M. Newburn's world's record long jump of 24ft. 6 3-4in. In addition to the performances mentioned. Kraenzlein has run 100 yards in 10sec. put the 18lb. shot 39ft thrown the 16lb. hammer 115ft., and cleared 5ft. 11in. in a high jump.

PUNJAB'S WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES.

THE number of persons killed by wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1898 in the Punjab is, according to the official records, returned as 1,100 against 1,011 in the preceding year, thus giving an increase of 89. The returns are worthless and unreliable as usual and will not stand scrutiny, but even so it is regrettable that out of the total number of persons reported as killed no less than 1,067 succumbed to snake bite, being 131 more than in the previous year. The districts which are shown to have suffered most in this respect were Gujranwalla (146), Lahore (98) and Mooltan (85). Simla was the only district in the Province in which no death from this cause is reported. One cause of the increase in reports of deaths from snake-bite is no doubt the stoppage in several districts of the payment of the customary rewards for the destruction of the reptiles, but if all that is said about the methods of the "habitual claimant" be true, this stoppage is likely to lead to the abandonment of snake breeding and snake harbouring, and so to an actual decline in the mortality returns. The total loss of human life caused by wild animals fell from 75 in 1897 to 33 in 1898, and of the number eleven persons were killed by mad jackals, nine by mad dogs and one by a venomous lizard known as Guhera. The total number of cattle destroyed shows a satisfactory decrease of 265, the number having fallen from 835 in 1897 to 570 in 1898. Leopards accounted for 338, wolves for 122, and snakes for 94. Of these 338 deaths shown as caused by leopards, 158 are returned from Umballa and 124 from Kangra—leaving 56 for the rest of the Province! There were no deaths from hyenas throughout the Province, against 248 in Umballa alone in 1897; it has, however, since been ascertained that these deaths were really caused by leopards in the Siwaliks, but were through ignorance on the part of village chowkidars assigned to hyenas. The total number of wild animals destroyed during the year amounted to 1,008 against 1,507 in the previous year. The animals killed are classed as follows:—Tigers 1 (in Gurgaon district), leopards 130, bears 150 and wolves 688. The total amount disbursed in rewards was Rs. 4,261, against Rs. 6,736 in 1897. In the districts of Delhi, Mooltan and Peshawar not a single snake is returned as having been killed during the year. This is curious. In some districts over 50 snakes were brought in for every human being killed by them, but in the whole Province the average is 16·2 killed for every human life destroyed.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN GUN.

SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna says:—The interest awakened by the Dreyfus case in the theft of military secrets and the methods of the Espionage Departments of the Great Powers, will be still further excited by a case which has caused alarm at the War Office here. I lately reported that the Austro-Hungarian Artillery would be armed next year with a new quickfiring gun. The details of construction of the new weapon have, of course, been a profound secret. The gun has been undergoing tests at Wiener Neustadt, and it is said bore them very well.

One piece had to be sent back to the Arsenal here for some modification. It was taken to pieces and the parts were packed and sent to Vienna by railway. When the cases were received at the Arsenal it was found that one was missing, and that it was that which contained the essential parts of the gun—all that was new in it in fact.

A rigorous inquiry was instituted, and it has been ascertained, almost beyond doubt, that the case has been stolen. Every effort is being made to discover the perpetrator of the theft, and some arrests have been made. It is believed that the thief is acting on behalf of some foreign Power. German and Italian agents are exempt from suspicion, the secret of the new gun having been communicated officially to the Allied Powers of the Triple Alliance.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MAY DEVOTION.

To-morrow being the final and end of the devotion of month of May, the Bandora Hill residents will close the month of Mary, on the Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandora Hill, Bandora on Wednesday the 31st instant. Mass at 6-30 a.m. and in the evening Rosary, Sermon, Te-Deum and Solemn Benediction at 7 p.m.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Faringdon Road, London, England.

COMMISSARIAT CLERKS AT ADEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Aden," has done service to the men of the Commissariat Department serving at Aden. A few of the following incidents will show to what great hardship these men are subjected to, especially those whose pay is less than Rs. 75 and who have a family to maintain.

A Hindu clerk on low salary was transferred to Aden. He had a wife and two children, besides old parents, depending upon him for support. He was transferred to Aden on the same rate of pay as he was receiving in India, which was hardly sufficient for his maintenance at Aden. He had at any rate to make a small remittance to India for the support of his family, and what remained with him was not sufficient to keep body and soul together. He had to starve, and his family whom he left in India, to whom he could not make remittances sufficient for their maintenance, had also to starve. The result was that he died of starvation at Aden, and his family died of starvation in India, as they could not expect help everyday from their friends and relatives, and being descended from a respectable family were ashamed to beg. The bread-winner at Aden appealed in vain to his superiors for his re-transfer to India, and last succumbed of starvation.

A Christian clerk who was transferred to Aden on the same pay could not maintain himself, and he had to appeal to his friends and relatives at Goa, who used to support him by raising a subscription. Fortunately for him the Commissary-General happened to be at Aden some time after his transfer, and to him he appealed and prayed for mercy. The kind-hearted Commissary-General was moved by his piteous appeal, and he at once ordered his re-transfer to India.

A clerk on Rs. 40, with a family, consisting of a wife, five children, and old parents, in all seven members, has been transferred to Aden. House rent being too dear he has put up in a small place, for which he pays Rs. 10, and the remaining Rs. 30 being insufficient for their maintenance, he has to seek the aid of philanthropic gentlemen at Aden. He cannot afford to purchase fresh vegetables for their daily wants. The result is that they are all suffering from scurvy, and being half fed, are dying, by inches, of starvation. The greater number of the men, being low paid, can ill-afford to purchase fresh vegetables for their daily food; and scurvy and the diseases of starvation are too rampant amongst this class of people, and the rate of mortality is also greater amongst them than in any other class of people at Aden. As a rule, clerks were required to serve for two years at Aden, but since the last year, the tenure of service has been raised to three years, and to avoid hardship the clerks are allowed 50 per cent. increase on their Indian rate of pay which, owing to some idiosyncracy—"want of Budget Provision"—in the heads of the men of the Military Accounts Department, has been disallowed to these poor wretches, as your correspondent, "Aden," rightly says, "without rhyme or reason," and in the face of an order of the Government of India authorising payment irrespective of Budget provision.

The transfers made by the Commissariat Department are too indiscreet, and there is no need in the interests of the public service for such transfer. If the appointments are filled up locally, as is done with other departments of the service at Aden, and the practice of making necessary transfers is done away with, much unnecessary waste of public money will be saved, and the men of the Commissariat Department will be relieved from the cruel miseries from which they are at present suffering.

VERITAS.

ARTILLERY ORGANISATION.

A NEW departure in Artillery organisation has just been sanctioned, by which the Siege Artillery becomes a branch something similar to the Mountain Artillery, Orders have just been issued by which a a siege train company is considerably increased, the peace strength being one Major, one Captain and four Lieutenants, with 191 rank and file and a war strength of one Major, three Captains and eight Lieutenant's with 393 rank and file. The siege companies at Home are to be raised to the new strength at once, receiving one Officer and about 40 men. The Indian Government has been asked if it will accept the new organisation and pending its reply the two siege train companies under orders for India next trooping season will not be increased. These companies are Nos. 15 Southern R. A. and 7 Eastern R. A. The new organisation is based on the following principles. A siege train consists of eight pieces of ordnance, of which only four can be worked satisfactorily as one command. A siege train therefore furnishes two batteries, and each battery requires one battery commander and two group commanders. A siege train company on the peace establishment therefore, furnishes, a Major and a Captain as battery commanders and four subalterns as group commanders. The object of the double war establishment is either to man a double number of batteries, or to find relief for manning the siege batteries, day and night, which is often necessary in a big siege in order to prevent the defenders repairing by night the damage done by day. Tables will shortly be issued detailing the ordnance and stores that go to complete a siege train when fully eqipped for war service. At present these tables do not exist at Home, and no siege train company knows what its service equipment will be. The new siege trains will be light, medium and heavy. The light trains will be armed with the 5in B. L. hawitzer, with which the four heavy Field Batteries are armed This, it will be remembered was the gun taken to Khartoum. The medium trains will be equipped with the 6in B.L. howitzer; while a heavier weapon for the heavy trains has not yet been finally decided on. It is hoped that at any rate some of the siege train companies will be given their service equipment on battery charge. The four ML howitzers are now being superseded by the B. L. howitzers. They are the 8in. heavy and 8in. light, the 6 6 heavy and 6·3in. light. Of these the 8-in light and 6·3in light were failures since their birth, but the 6·6 holds its own against all innovations as a beautiful shooting gun. It is anticipated that service in the siege trains when they have received their full equipment, will be most popular, as being an interesting service with a good chance of employment in a large campaign. The officers will be selected from the dismounted branch of the Royal Artillery. The question of the branch to which the four heavy batteries in India are to belong, will also sortly be decided. They must either form part of the Siege Artillery or belong to the Heavy Field Artillery section of the mounted branch as do the howitzer batteries in England.

FOOTBALL.

A RUGBY TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

ON May 10 there left England the first team which has ever been sent out to Australia under the auspices of the Rugby Union. The undertaking has been arranged by Mr. Mullineux, of Kent, and Mr. G. W. M'Arthur, the Old Leysian three-quarter back and the representative in England of the New South Wales Union, in conjunction with the home authorities. They travel overland to Marseilles to join the P. and O. boat Oceana, and will also go overland from Adelaide to Sydney, and on June 17 they play their first match. The team is constituted as follows:—Back, E. Martelli (Dublin Wanderers); three-quarter backs, E. Gwyn Nicholls (Wales), A. B. Timms (Scottish Trials), G. P. Doran (Ireland), E. T. Nicholson (Cheshire), and A. M. Bucher (Scotland); half-backs, G. Cookson (North of England), C. Adamson (North of England), and M. Mullineux (Kent); forwards, G. R. Gibson (England), J. W. Jarman (England), F. M. Stout (England), T. W. M'Gowan (Ireland), J. S. Francomb (Lancashire), B. J. Swannell (East Midlands), G. E. Evers (Moseley), W. Judkins (Coventry), F. C. Belson (Somerset), A. Ayre-Smith (Surrey), H. G. Gray (Scottish Trials), and C. E. K. Thomson (Lancashire).

THREE JAMESON RAID ACTIONS.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on May 9 Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury heard three actions brought by troopers who served with the Jameson Raid Expedition against Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson to recover compensation for injuries received and losses incurred through taking part in the enterprise. The first action was that of Adye v. Rhodes and another, begun on Friday, and the plaintiff alleged that he had been induced to take part in the affair by false representations on the part of his superior officers as to the nature of the operations. Captain Coventry and Major White, who served under Dr. Jameson, gave evidence for the defendants, in whose favour the jury found. In the second case of De Hoseason v. Rhodes and another judgment was entered for the defendants by agreement, the plaintiff accepting a gratuity of 100*l*. offered him against his claims. The third case, which was not concluded when the Court rose for the day, was that of Burrows v. Rhodes and another. The plaintiff lost a leg from a bullet wound received during the fight at Krugersdorp, and claimed compensation. The jury found for the defendants.

THE FAR EAST.

FRENCH CLAIMS IN THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

ANOTHER REBELLION IN KWANGTUNG.

THE ATTACK ON THE TAIPEHN CAMP.

IT would appear that France has again been poaching in our preserves. From Shanghai it is reported that the energetic French Consul at Chungking, M. Haas, has made a demand to the Chinese Government which if it is conceded will be another breach of trust by the Chinese Government to Great Britain. The French demands are for compensation for the outrages of Yu Man-tse in Szechuen last year. The five demands are stated in the "Universal Gazette" (the semi-official mouthpiece of the Chinese Government) as follows:—(1) The punishment of the Mandarins who failed to do their duty; (2) the arrest of Yu Man-tse; (3) the payment of an indemnity; (4) the concession or lease of a road from Chang to Chengtu, along both banks of the Yangtse, with a width of 100 *li*; (5) A monopoly of all coal and petroleum deposits at Szechuen. Last year the Tsungli Yamen in correspondence with H. E. Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, pledged itself to the non alienation of any of the Provinces of the Yangtsze region, and in view of the agreement between Russia and Britain in regard to Chinese affairs it will be interesting to watch developments.

The disturbing elements of rebellion always present in China in some district have made themselves apparent in the Prefectures of Weichow and Cheu Chow. The local authorities of these districts have telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy for aid. It is quite probable that the band of from 4,000 to 5,000 men which is now devastating this territory may have the assistance of the rowdies who incited the natives of the new British territory at Kowloon to rebel.

Fighting still progresses round about Manila and Malolos. The insurgents have been driven into the mountains at Nueva Exeiju. Apolinaris Mabini, the Premier of the Filipino Republican Government, has been superceded by a leader named Gonzales. It is believed that this will lead to a more reasonable policy on the part of the Filipinos, as Gonzales has the reputation of possessing common sense and is less inflated than his predecessor in office.

The four men arrested by members of the Hongkong Regiment in connection with attack upon the British Camp at Taipehn on April 17 have been each sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and in order that they might be held up to ridicule have been publicly exposed in the stocks for six hours. An alarming accident occurred on board the steam launch Connie on May 6. The launch was lying alongside the gangway of the U. S. warship Charleston, and a boat in which were several bluejackets clearing away accidentally slipped from the davits and crashed down on the launch. An American named Mr. Meyer and a Chinaman received injuries from which they subsequently died, and several others were severely injured.—A further outbreak of rinderpest has occurred in Hongkong. The herd of the East Point Dairy Farm has become contaminated. The authorities are considering the advisability of repeating the Ordinance under which compensation is granted.

THE YANGTSE VALLEY.

FRANCE UPSETTING BRITISH STIPULATIONS.

A special telegram from Shanghai, dated May 5, says:—It is reported that the French Government has demanded the cession of both banks of the Yangtse River, for 100 *li* on either side, from Ichang upwards, Chengtu, and all the coal and oil deposits in Szechuen.

[In conference with H. E. Sir Claude Macdonald, the Tsung-li Yamen, early last year, pledged itself to the policy of non-alienation of the Yangtse relion, Sir Claude Macdonald, in his communication on the subject to Lord Salisbury, wrote:

'I then produced a draft of the note I intended addressing to them with regard to the non-alienation of the Yangtse region. This was accepted with little demur, with the insertion of the words "now entirely in China's possession," which, as recording an undeniable fact, I agreed to put in. . . I have not thought it necessary to narrate the arguments by which I supported the demand for this pledge at both of these interviews. My chief ground was that we could not afford to find one morning that by reason of the murder of a foreign subject or the refusal of some demand by a foreign Power, some place on the Yangtse had been seized and was to be retained on a ninety-nine years' lease.'

Below we append the communication from the British Minister and the Tsung-li Yamen's reply:—

Sir C. MacDonald to the Tsung-li Yamen.

PEKING, February 9, 1898.

MM. les Ministres,

Your Highnesses and your Excellencies have more than once intimated to me that the Chinese Government were aware of the great importance that has always been attached by Great Britain to the retention in Chinese possession of the Yang-tsze region, now entirely here, as providing security for the free course and development of trade.

I shall be glad to be in a position to communicate to Her Majesty's Government a definite assurance that China will never alienate any territory in the provinces adjoining the Yang-tsze to any other Power, whether under lease, mortgage, or any other designation. Such an assurance is in full harmony with the observations made to me by your Highnesses and your Excellencies.—I avail, &c.

(Sd.) CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

The Tsung-li Yamen replied assenting.

ANOTHER REBELLION IN KWANGTUNG.

IMPERIAL TROOPS MARCH FROM CANTON.

HONGKONG, May 8.

A rebellion, writes a Canton correspondent, has arisen in the Prefectures of Wei-chow and Chew-chow, and the local authorities have telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy for aid. Colonels Sham-ki-shan and Ting chi-tak have been commissioned to pacify the territory, and have gone forward with 200 and 300 'braves' respectively. After their departure by the On Lau gunboat, the Viceroy, fearing the force would he insufficient, despatched Colonel Yin-shiu-tak with his command.

A special telegram was received by the *Chinese Mail* yesterday stating that a band of 4,000 to 5,000 men were devastating the Luk-fung district of Wei-chow-fu, the chief (named Chang) being a native of Chew Yeung (Chew-chow-fu). On the 1st inst., the rebels occupied a camp at Kim-sheung and captured Shui-kin and other villages. They attempted to take the principal town of the district (Luk-fung), but were repulsed by the local militia. At present, upwards of seven hundred villages in the vicinity have combined against the rebels.

JAPANESE TAXES ON FOREIGNERS.

It is reported that the central authorities have notified the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, and that office in turn gave instruction to the Mayor of Yokohama, about the levying of city rates after August on foreign residents, who have been engaged and continue to do so in various occupations coming under the Business Tax or in possession of houses before and after the operation of the new Treaties. The rates will be of two kinds, namely, on occupations and on houses. Now these city taxes being subsidiary to and based upon the national and local taxes, and hence, though the duty of paying taxes may accrue in the month in which the new regime comes into operation, yet until after the principal taxes shall have been levied, it will be impossible to start the said rates. Such is said to be the view held by the Yokohama City Office. As a matter of law, however, the general business tax is to be collected from the year following the opening of the business, while taxes on printing, manufacturing, banking, transporting, insurance business, etc., cannot be collected until after the completion of three years after the opening of the business. Again, the legal date for sending in reports of taxable items being January every year, it will be impossible for the authorities to tax foreigners this year, upon whom the duty of paying taxes will only accrue from July next. Even on the supposition of recognizing next January, when the reports of taxable items shall come in, as the date of their opening business, yet, they cannot be taxed until the year after. The Yokohama Taxation Supervisory Office is said to be inclined to the view of making foreigners send in their reports in January next, and levying on them the national taxes in the year following, the remainder of the present year being needed for preparatory works.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th May.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·673
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	87·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·0
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ...	5·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	92·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·1
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	339
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·08
" " year	1·65
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TERRIBLE WRECK NEAR ADELAIDE

THIRTY-ONE PERSONS DROWNED.

SUFFERINGS OF FOUR CASTAWAYS.

LIVING ON DEAD PENGUINS.

ON May 10 considerable excitement was caused in Adelaide by the news that the barque Loch Sloy had been totally wrecked on the south side of Kangaroo Island, and that all the passengers and crew, with the exception of four persons, had been drowned. The first intimation of the wreck was a telegram from Cape Borda, which states: "A young lad, named G. O. May, has arrived from the Rocky River, on the south side of Kangaroo Island, 20 miles from here, stating that the ship Loch Sloy was wrecked on the south coast, near "The Brothers' Island, 24th April, at 5 a.m. One of the crew had arrived at Mr. May's in an exhausted condition, stating that all hands had been lost with the exception of one passenger and three of a crew of 34 all told. Messrs. May and Hosking have proceeded to search for the other survivors, and the headkeeper has sent the second lightkeeper to the wreck. The boy May was completely exhausted after his 20 miles ride on horseback with the news."

The steamer Euro left Largs Bay jetty for Kangaroo Island, having on board Captain Creswell, R. N., the naval commandant, customs officer, for the purpose of rendering any aid possible. She also carried complete rocket life line apparatus, for use in case of need, as well as a life board, the crew for which have been drawn from the gunboat Protector. The distance to Cape Borda from Largs Bay is slightly over 150 miles.

A further telegram has been received from Cape Borda to this effect.

"The second lightkeeper has just returned from his search for the survivors of the Loch Sloy. He found two of the three men—an apprentice and a seaman—about 7 miles from here, in a most awful physical condition, making their way towards the light station. These two men had left one of the passengers near West Bay, and as far as they believe his name is Kilpatrick. West Bay is about 20 miles from here. They left him in a fearful condition, with only a flask of water and half a tin of fish to keep him alive. They cannot say how long it is since they left him, but it is either three or five days. They have lost account of time under the privations they suffered. The apprentice is named Will and the seaman Jim. They were crawling towards the telegraph station, their feet being so fearfully torn that they could not walk. A few rags and a shirt are all the clothing they have. They have existed on limpets and two dead penguins found on the beach for the last few days. The lightkeeper found them with the remnants of these dead birds tied around their necks. He kept shouting as he went, on the chance of his voice reaching a stray survivor, and in answer he at last heard a groan. Looking in the direction, he saw a man lift his head and then drop it on his breast again. At once the lightkeeper approached, and found two men, one of whom the elder, was in a worse condition than the other. Fortunately the keeper was well supplied with food and drink, and after giving the castaways brandy and food made some tea and bound up their lacerated feet. He tried hard to get them to the station, but it was too much for them, and he returned to the station. Accompanied by young George May, he then proceeded on horseback. The castaways describe the wreck as nearer West Bay than was at first reported. There were seven passengers on board when the ship left Glasgow. It is impossible to go to-night and search for Kilpatrick, the passenger left behind but we are starting first thing in the morning, though afraid we will be too late. Kilpatrick was left in a fearful state."

NARRATIVE OF THE SURVIVORS.

Two hours later another telegram arrived from Cape Borda, as follows:—"The two survivors arrived at the station at 6 p.m. on horses. Their names are—William Mitchell, able seaman, and William John Simpson, apprentice. The survivor who brought the news to the house of Mr. May is Duncan M'Millan, an able seaman, and the name of the only surviving passenger is Kilpatrick. Mitchell states that the Loch Sloy drifted too close to the rocks, and could not run out again. When she struck an enormous sea was running, such as he never saw equalled at Cape Horn or anywhere else. This is the third time Mitchell has been wrecked. He says the captain of the Loch Sloy, a splendid Christian man, from the time the ship struck never moved off the deck, but stuck true to his post. Within 10 minutes of the vessel striking all hands were washed overboard. Two of the women passengers, Mrs. Captain Leicester and Mrs. Cartlidge, a widow, clambered up the rigging. They were noble and brave women, and showed no fear, but the masts were washed over in a few minutes. The ship struck at 5 a.m., and at daylight only her bottom part was left, all the cargo even being gone. Kilpatrick and Simpson were unable to swim, but they floated ashore on barrels, and Mitchell himself swam ashore. All the survivors were thrown up on the rocks within a few yards of each other. They saw no signs of any others living, then or afterwards. Kilpatrick would not leave the waterhole they met on the way to Cape Borda, although his companions implored him to stick to them, and all keep together; but he was afraid to leave the water. Mitchell says they were eight days making the trip here, and they were delirious when found by the second keeper, who bound the skins of the dead penguins they were eating on the soles of their feet. Both men have revived wonderfully, after a bath and good food. Mitchell cannot keep from exclaiming since his rescue. 'Thank God—thank God.' The light keepers and the telegraph station master are doing all possible to make the men comfortable.

"This was Simpson's first trip at sea, and he is about 18 years old. It is pathetic to see him in such distress. He is positive there is no hope that more lives are saved, and that the vessel is a hopeless wreck. She had 35 souls on board, and 31 are lost." Another telegram from Cape Borda gives much the same news as already sent, but adds that the woman passengers were lashed to the masts after the Loch Sloy struck. Captain Wade was formerly in charge of the vessel, but on the present voyage Captain Peter Nichol was in charge.

THE RESCUED CASTAWAYS.

A later telegram from Cape Borda says that the two men found are now sleeping quietly, and have greatly recovered from the exposure, hunger and fatigue they suffered. Simpson is the better of the two, as Mitchell, being older, feels the effects more. He did all the scouting, and brought supplies of water to the others when they had reached the shore. He got a powder cask, washed ashore, and after emptying the powder out filled it with water for Kilpatrick, who gave his coat and boots to M'Millan, that the latter might go out and seek assistance. M'Millan, lost the party, and found Mr. May's house after some days. The Lock Sloy's cargo included a large quantity of whisky in casks, which are now strewing the beach.

The search for Kilpatrick will be resumed but it is feared that he must have lost his reason ere this. Kilpatrick is a delicate man, and was on a trip to the colonies for the benefit of his health. The country the castaways travelled over was fearfully rocky and hilly, and there were also several deep water crossings. It is almost a miracle they arrived at Cape Borda at all.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The scene of the shipwreck, Cape Conedie, is at the south-west extremity of Kangaroo Island. Mr. A. E. Sawtell, compiler of the Adelaide Nautical Almanac, says the whole southern coast of Kangaroo Island, with the exception of Vivonne and D'Estree Bays, near the eastern end, is dangerous, and in some parts highly dangerous. From Cape Conedie to Cape Willoughby there is no safe anchorage for vessels. Cape Conedie has several times been mistaken for Cape Borda, although there is little similarity in the two headlands. The promontory, of which Cape Conedie is the southern extremity, is about 1 1-4 mile long, and a range of hills runs down to it. Just north-west of the cape is Maupertuis Bay, and about 19 miles N. N. W. is Cape Borda. Cape Conedie is surrounded by outlying danger. It has a number of small islands around it, and Casuarina Island lies in a dangerous position, about 11 miles southerly. The surf breaks violently during westerly winds all along the west coast of Kangaroo Island, which cannot with safety be approached very closely, as in the event of light winds the swell might set a ship into danger. Cape Borda is at the north western extremity of Kangaroo Island, at the entrance to Investigator Straits. It is 450 feet above sea level, and is surmounted by a square tower, 60 feet above the headland, showing a revolving bright light visible for 30 miles, with an alternation of red every half minute, visible 15 miles. "The Brothers" is another name for the Casuarina Islets, south of Cape Couldie which divide Maupertuis Bay on the west from Hanson Bay on the south.

The Loch Sloy was an iron barque of 1280 tons gross and 1225 tons net, built by D. and W. Henderson in 1877, at Glasgow. Her length was 225 feet 5 inches; beam, 35 1-2 feet, and depth, 22 feet 2 inches. She was one of the well known Loch liners, and was owned by the Glasgow Shipping Company.

BARK FIBRE.

THE last issue of the "*Agricultural Ledger*" contains a report by Professor Dunstan, F.R.S., Director of the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute, on samples of the bark fibre of Ban Riba (Villebrunea integrifolia) from Assam. An erroneous theory in regard to this plant was commonly current for a long time. Because it was called Ban (which signifies wild) Riha, the mistake arose that it was the wild plant from which by cultivation the Rhea (Boehmeria nivea) had been developed; and this led to the more serious error, that seeing Rhea thus grew wild in India the fibre could be procured for little more than the cost of collection. Rhea is not a native of India, nor even an acclimatised wild plant, and so little success has attended its acclimatisation that it nowhere exists as an escape, and endures under neglected cultivation for only a very few years. Ban Riha, on the other hand, is met with plentifully at the foot of the Eastern Himalaya, from Sikkim to Nepal, throughout the valley of Assam, through the Naga country to the Khasia and Garo Hills, thence to Manipur, Cachar, Sylhet and Chittagong, the mountainous tracts of Burma (as far as Tenasserim) and to Yunan in China. Professor Dunstan's report, though it contains nothing new, is of importance as confirming—as far as possible at present—the highly favourable views formerly expressed of Vilebrunea as a commercial fibre. The silky fibre of the plant has been found to be superior as a textile to Rhea in respect of strength, texture, and composition, and is at least as strong as China Grass, with which, indeed, Professor Dunstan thinks it may prove to be identical. But its greatest advantage over Rhea is that it can be cleaned by a simple "retting" of the ribbons of the bark after the fashion of jute. Expensive decorticating and degumming machinery and methods are therefore unnecessary. The cultivation and separation of a crudely cleaned fibre of great merit might thus be easily accomplished by the poorest agriculturist: it can be grown on waste lands, and requires but little care. Rhea, on the contrary, requires capital and enterprise, and Dr. Watt considers that it costs three times more to produce it than Rhea. Ban Riha fibre may therefore come to be turned out at a price that would not only undersell Rhea: but, for certain purposes, compete with flax, if not with jute itself. Dr. Watt is of opinion that as a catch crop to the tea industry it has certainly no equal; it could be grown as a hedge throughout the whole of the tea and coffee districts, and might afford annually two or three cuttings practically at a nominal cost. Ban Riha and its possibilities have of course been discussed spasmodically for the past half-century or so, but only in a superfical way; and it would appear that no practical tests have ever been applied. And if Professor Dunstan's treatment in the laboratory, which has given highly encouraging results, is found to be applicable as well, or nearly as well, on a large scale, the fibre may possibly enough come to be of considerable importance to the textile industries. But this is just the point that remains to be tested; for the Professor is careful to indicate that the laboratory process only very roughly approximates to that which would be used on a large scale. Probably the necessary experiments will now be undertaken by some of the tea garden proprietors or managers in view of the prospect that there may be "something in it" after all.

SENSATIONAL NEWS FROM SOUTH SEA ISLAND.

A TERRIBLE TIDAL WAVE.

HUNDREDS OF NATIVES SWEPT AWAY.

MASSACRES OF TRADERS.

THE steamer Archer, trading under the auspices of the Pacific Islands Company, returned to Sydney on May 6th after an extended cruise among the South Sea Islands. Besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Marshall groups, she visited New Britain, New Ireland and numerous scattered islands to the east of New Ireland. She brings sensational news from the Marshall Islands. The captain reports that a tidal wave had swept over several of the islands, causing a considerable amount of damage. The tidal wave was also felt at the Gilbert and Ellice groups, New Ireland and Feed Island. At Nukufatau the tidal wave was very destructive, and at Feed Island it devastated the native settlements. While the Archer was at Jaluit, in the Marshall Islands, a German trading schooner came in to port from the Carolines, and reported that the tidal wave had extended there, causing great loss of life. Captain Hitchfield of the German schooner, informed Captain Henry, of the Archer, that one of the Caroline group had been entirely swept by the wave, and that several hundred lives must have been lost. Captain Hitchfield was in the vicinity at the time, and succeeded in rescuing some of the natives. The same wave reached as far as new Ireland, but did not do much damage there.

Several massacres were reported in the Bismarck Archipelago. At New Ireland a trader nemed Peterson informed Captain Henry that he had sent two of his boats down the coast in February last to trade. They had reached the trading grounds and the boats were anchored for the night. Whilst the crews were asleep the natives put off from the shore in war canoes captured the boats and their freight and massacred all on board. The two boats were manned by 11 natives, whose bodies were taken ashore and eaten. The boats were subsequently destroyed.

At New Britain some months ago a little trading ketch called the Sea Ghost started out for the neighbouring Islands on a trading trip. Arriving at Nusa, she was captured by the natives, and the whole of the crew were massacred. One of the murderers was recently captured at New Britain, having joined one of the trading vessels. He was duly sentenced to death and was shot a few days before the Archer started for Sydney. The German war ship Moewe had started out from New Britain for Nusa on a punitive expedtion in connection with the same massacre.—*Melbourne Age.*

A BIT OF THE TRUTH.

THE most pertinent and startling question ever asked is this:—"What is truth?"

A Roman Governor propounded it once, under circumstances which greatly worried and perplexed his official mind. And he was not the first man or the last—not by myriads. So far as I know there has been no satisfactory answer. Some people (radicals and come-outers of various soots) fancy that in this, the tail end of a rather braggart and conceited century, they have flushed a fair-sized covey of truths by firing speculative shotguns into every wayside bush and bog.

But have they done it? No, gentle reader, no. They have put up crows and sparrows, the same crows that picked the bones of the cave dwellers, and the same sparrows that sold two for a farthing in the time of Pilate. There were plenty of fools of old, and there are plenty now. The ancient doctors, indeed, prescribed some horrible stuffs as medicine:—they used electuaries of viper's flesh and recommended pomegranate seeds for toothache because those seeds resemble human teeth. Very shallow and silly, to be sure. this sounds to us. But if you wanted to find things that come very near matching them in modern practice, I could show you where to look. On my table I have a list of about 300 new "remedies" introduced to a suffering world within the past twelve month. 'Must be some good once among them, do you say Possibly. Time will tell. Meanwhile let us stick to whatever we are sure of. We learn how to cure diseases, said Celsus, "by experience, not by reasoning."

"Some of the greatest truths in medicine, said a learned Scotch doctor, "came by the humblest means; not by syntheises or venesection, but by the observations of peasants and the experiments of motherly women."

Concerning a medicine discovered by one such woman, thousands of stories have been told and letters written. Hear is an example:—

"For many years I have suffered from indigestion and weakness. I seemed to have no energy for anything. I had a poor appetite, and what little food I ate caused me violent pains at the chest and between the shoulders. Frequently I had attacks of giddiness and when I stooped I suffered from an unnatural rush of blood to the head. The pain which I was called upon to bear was often very severe; it affected all parts of my body, and at night I got little proper and refreshing sleep on account of it.

"As time went on and the complaint grew fixed upon me, I came to be exceedingly weak, and now again was obliged to take to my bed. I lost flesh and beame quite thin, living, as I did, only on milk. beef tea, and other kinds of liquid food. It will be understood, of course that I had medical care, besides attending the South London Dispensary. Yet I received no benefit from what was done for me.

"It happened that in January, 1886, a friend, Mr. Pullen, told me he had suffered in a similar manner and been cured by a remedy called Mother Seigel's Syrup. Acting on his suggestion I got a bottle and after having taken it. I found great relief. Presently my appetite returned and food no longer distressed me. Convinced that Mother Seige's Syrup was adopted to my ailment I continued the use of it until it was no longer needed. My health and strength were re-established, and I have since been well. This medicine had done what no others had been able to do. My husband, who suffered from biliousness, used it with the same result. You have my free consent to publish this brief statement if you desire to do so." (Signed). Mrs. Julia Massey, 133, Lorrimore Road, Kennington, London, S. E. January 20th, 1898.

There is no royal road to the discovery of truth or knowledge. Anybody may find it anywhere. It is not always he who seeks that finds. Valuable discoveries are usually made by what, for lack of a better word, we call accident. The medicine that *cures* is the medicine we want, no matter whether it is old as the earth or was picked up yesterday in the fields by a child. That Mother Seigel's Syrup cures is proved by a cloud of witnesses. It is a bit of the truth. Therefor it will not die out, and nothing can take its place.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major T F MacNeece R A M C are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment on plague duty in Mysore with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The services of Lieut-Col J S Wilkins D S O I M S Bombay are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Bombay.

The Gov Gen in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A P Handley Barrister-a-Law Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court Calcutta to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal until further orders in the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Jenkins to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature Bombay.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr S Carr Depy Convor of Forests Burma is appointed to officiate as Instructor at the Imperial Forest School Denra Dun with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd April 1899.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Survey of India Dept as Asst Supts 2nd grade in the order named with effect from the date on which they join their appointments:—Lieuts C P Gunter R E E T Rich R E and A A Crookshank R E.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut A V Alexander I S C Wing Officer 14th Regt of Madras Infy are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St George for employment in the Nayar Brigade in Travancore with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties under the British Govt.

The provisional recognition of the appointment by the Govt of India of Monsieur J C Pilinski as Acting Consul General for France at Calcutta has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

Mr J A Crawford of the I C S is confirmed in the appointment of Comr of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists with effect from the 4th April 1899 vice Mr F S Bullock C I E retired.

Capt W C R Stratton I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd officiating 2nd class is posted on return from privilege leave as Political Agent in Kotah.

Major W H M Stewart I S C a Political Agent of the 4th officiating 3rd class is posted as Political Agent in Malwa.

The provisional recognition of the appointment by the Govt of India of Mr C Hummel as Commercial Agent for Brazil at Bombay has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major C. deC. Hamilton R. A. officiating Station Staff Officer Rawalpindi to be a Depy Asst Adjt-Genl on the establishment vice Brt-Lieut-Col S C H Menro whose tenure has expired Dated 15th May 1899.

Capt H T Kenny 2nd Regit of Bombay Lancers to be a Depy Ast Adjt-Genl on the establishment vice Major L H Vidal resigned Dated 4th May 1899.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H N Young I S C 6th Regt of Madras Infy to be Depy Asst Comy-Genl 2nd class on probation with effect from the 22nd March 1899.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The following appointment is made on the personal staff of Lieut Genl Sir A P Palmer K C B Comdg the Forces Punjab—Capt D G Seagrim R A to be Aide-de-Camp vice Capt F L Galloway vacated dated 30th March 1899.

REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

The following officiating arpointments are made in the Army Remount Dept:—Capt A G B Turner 13th Bengal Lancers to officiate as Asst Supt with effect from the 26th Feb 1899 in the vacancy caused by the absence on furlough of Capt G C McD Birdwood; and Lieut C I F O Johnes 1st Madras Lancers to officiate as Asst Supt with effect from 15th March 1899 in the vacancy caused by the absence on furlough of Capt E Brandreth.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut J F Bennett Gloucestershire Regt officiating squadron officer 7th Regt of Bengal Cavalry having completed eighteen months probationary service is admitted to the Indian Staff Crops from the 5th Oct 1897 subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—17th Regt of Bombay Infy—Mirza Rustom Beg to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts,—N V L Rybot 3rd April 1899; and W G K Gough 20th April 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

The retirement of Lieut Col W H Thornhill M D I M S Madras has effect from the 9th April 1899 and not as notified in G G O No 381 of 1899

SPECIAL.

With reference to article 289, Army Regulations India Volume I Part I the undermentioned officers having been been absent from military duty for ten years are transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the dates specified—Capt F W Dawson Commandant Nayar Brigade 4th May 1890 and Capt K D Erskine Asst to the Resident in Mysore and Scy to the Commissioner Coorg 25th May 1899

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P Ry Vol Rifles—Second-Lieut W H S Scott to be Lieut to complete the establishment.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

H E the Govr Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volr Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volr force who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 In ia Army Circulars of 1894 clause 101.—Poona Volr Rifles—Major Benjamin Phillips.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Engr Estabt of the Military Works Dept with effect from the 16th April 1899:—Col F T N Spratt R E to be Chief Engr class II; Lieut Col R O Lloyd R E to be Chief Engr class III; Lieut Col H W Duperier R E to be Suptdg Engr class I; Lieut Col J M T Badgley R E to be Suptdg Engr class II; and Lieut Col J Kellie R E to be Suptdg Engr class III.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H H Gaban Suptdg Engr 3rd class temporary rank State Railways and Offg Junior Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways Nagpur is permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the forenoon of the 20th May 1899 under Article 712 c of the Civil Service Regulations.

The Hon E H S Napier Ex Engr 2nd grade State Railways is on return from privilege leave appointed Depy Consulting Engr for Railways Bombay until further orders.

Mr G W V deRhe Philipe Examiner of Accounts attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway during the absence of Mr W Ogden on privilege leave.

TELEGRAPHS.

The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept with effect from the dates specified:—Mr W P Henderson to be Supt class V 2nd grade officiating; Mr W P Henderson to be Supt class V 2nd grade temporary rank; and Mr N U K Leslie to be Supt class V 2nd grade officiating.

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Jumma Musjid, Bombay:—DARA BROS.
Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.
Poona:—BEYNON & Co.
Igatpura:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
Agra:—JOHN & Co.
Delhi:—BARAKAT & Co., and SEN & Co.
Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.
Meerut:—HOSKINS & Co.
Umballa:—BALL, HOBSON & Co.
And all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

DR. J. KRUGER (*Photographische Rundschau* 1899, p. 87) and Dr. Biesalski (*ibid*, p. 111) have pointed out that striking effects may be caused by producing carbon prints upon a highly coloured basis, as, for example, the effect of fire when the basis (or transfer paper) is of a vermilion colour and the tissue is of what is commonly called a "warm-black" tint, a wide range of combination tones being then produced by the various thickness of the carbon print. Dr. Biesalski's method of preparing the coloured single transfer paper is as follows: Fifty grammes of clear gelatine is dissolved in 500 c.c. of water, an ordinary glass flask heated in a water bath being used; and when the gelatine is dissolved, 10 c.c. of a 6 per cent. solution of chrome alum must be added slowly, and with constant agitation. This basis for the pigment may be preserved in the flask for some weeks if the neck is plugged with a tuft of cotton-wool, and the jelly can be readily liquified by heat when any is required for use. As required, a little of the gelatinous solution is rubbed up in a warm mortar with the necessary pigment to about the consistency of a colour wash, as used by house decorators. Any permanent pigment may be used, but light tints cannot be produced by merely reducing the amount of pigment or by diluting the gelatinous mixture; the mixing-in of a white pigment like zinc-white being the only course. To coat paper with this mixture the sheet is pinned to a board, and the mixture is applied like white-wash with a bound brush. When dry, the layer is insoluble, and the coated material may be used as an ordinary single-transfer paper. If, however, the pigmented sheets are to be used for double transfer, the coating must be softer, and considerably less chrome alum should be employed. In connection with this subject, and as bearing on the wide possibilities of the so-called carbon process, we may refer to Dr. Haschek's experiments with tissue containing a white pigment, developed on black or coloured transfer paper, an abstract being given in Acta for February 10, 1899.

The curious radiation, having much in common with Rontgen rays, that has been found by M. Becquerel to proceed from uranium and some allied metals is the object of a recent inquiry by Sir William Crookes, who points out in a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, January 16, that the energy of such radiation must come from some hitherto unsuspected source. What keeps up the rays? Rontgen rays cannot be produced unless a vacuum-tube be excited by an electric coil. Ordinary light rays require some source of heat to maintain the luminous body in incandescence; yet these invisible photographic rays proceed continuously from uranium compounds apparently with no expenditure of energy to maintain them. This seems contrary to all received scientific ideas. Sir William suggests that these metals may possibly act like molecular filters, allowing certain slow-moving atmospheric molecules to pass and stopping the quicker ones, whose arrested motion would then become the source of the energy that reappears as "Becquerel" radiation.

Herr Orling, a Swede, has invented a torpedo which can be steered from the ship from which it is sent by means of a beam of light, just as the Tesla torpedo is guided in the water against the enemy by means of electrical impulses passing through the air. The light, directed on the torpedo by a reflector, after the manner of a search-light, falls on two pieces of selenium. This mineral has the property of losing resistance to the passage of an electrical current through it when the light falls on it. Consequently, at such a time it allows the passage of an electric current through it. Given a piece of selenium on board the torpedo, and a set of accumulators connected to it, one can see how the light falling on the selenium can make the current work an electric motor connected to the rudder. With two pieces of selenium, two batteries, and two motors one can turn the rudder to right or left, and keep the torpedo in the proper course. The founder's medal of the Royal Geographical Society has this year been awarded to Captain Binger for his explorations in the bend of the Niger, and the patron's medal to M. Foureau for his explorations in the Sahara.—The gold medal which the American Geographicial Society has awarded to Sir John Murray for his distinguished services to geographical science will, it is stated, be presented by the American Ambassador at the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, which is to be held early in June. Mr. Choate has undertaken this duty at the request of the American Geographical Society.

The scientific committee connected with the German Antarctic Expedition met for the first time on Saturday, May 6, under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor, Count Posadowsky. A large number of the leading German geographers were present. Professor von Drygalsky, the leader-designate of the expedition, explained his plans, which were generally approved, and a number of reports on the various scientific objects of the expedition will be appended in a memorandum to be laid before the International Geographical Congress, which will be held in Berlin about the end of September. A copy of the memorandum will be sent to England for the information of the Antarctic Expedition which will start in the summer of 1901. If possible, provision will be made for the co-operation of the two expeditions.

Mrs. Samuel Wade, of Stanningley, who is nearly seventy years of age and has been blind for thirty years, has undergone a successful operation for cataract at the Leeds Infirmary which has completely restored her sight. In an interview she said that she recognised neither Stanningley nor Leeds, so many new buildings had sprung up. She had buried two sons without seeing them, and on recovering her sight she saw for the first time her daughter, aged twenty-one.—A report comes from Kezanlik, the Valley of Roses, in Bulgaria, that a grower has succeeded in producing a rose of an azure-blue tint.

It has been known to some electricians who have the honour of Professor Hughes's acquaintance that he made some remarkable experiments in "wireless telegraphy" and "Hertzian waves" long before Hertz, or Marconi, or Dr. O. J. Lodge, or even Branly, the Frenchman, who discovered the "coherer." The present writer has seen these experiments, and more than once counselled Professor Hughes to publish them, but he refrained because he had not "thrashed the matter out" to his own satisfaction, a reason highly creditable to his love of the absolute and to his personal modesty, but questionable from another point of view, for we cannot always explain important discoveries to our own satisfaction, and to hold them back on that account may be to retard the progress of science.

Something of the kind has occurred in this case, for it now appears by a letter of Professor Hughes to Mr. J. J. Fahie, who wrote to him at the instigation of Sir William Crookes, that these experiments, shown by the Professor to Sir William Crookes, Sir Gabriel Stokes, Professor Dewar, Professor Huxley, and others, in confidence, were virtually a discovery of "Hertzian waves" before Hertz, of the "coherer" before Branly, and of "wireless telegraphy" before Marconi, or others. His experiments date from 1879 to 1886, and arose out of his discovery of the microphone and the induction balance. He found, among other things, that electric sparks caused etheric waves in space, which passed through walls, and could influence a microphone, i.e., "coherer" (for the "coherer" is a form of microphone), and work a telephone or telegraph instrument. The "coherer" of Branly and Marconi was actually described by Hughes in a paper to the Royal Society, May 8, 1878, and that of Lodge is an ordinary steel microphone. Professor Hughes has a great reputation already, but these latter experiments will add enormously to it, and place him among the foremost electricians of all time.

We ourselves heard messages of this "wireless telephone," or telegraph, which were passed from one room to another through the wall and the closed door, a distance of about 60 feet, and we remember Professor Hughes telling us that he could hear them in the street, with a small telephone disconnected from all wires, and simply held to his ear. In his letter to Mr. Fahie, given in the "Electrician," he states that he could receive them in this way 500 yards from his residence (where the transmitter was placed), while walking up and down Great Portland-street.

Mr. Nikola Tesla seems to have caught that prevalent disease which might be dubbed the "Folie de publicite," for he has been startling the Americans again. Lord Kelvin has warned us that we may exhaust the stock of oxygen in the air if we are not prudent; Sir William Crookes is afraid we shall run short of cereals unless we can increase the supply of nitrates; but these are mild alarms, which have not turned a hair. Tesla knows the sensitive fibre of the age much better. He announces that if we are not cautious we may set light to the atmosphere with our eletric discharges of a "few million volts." He also suggests that "periodical cessations of organic life on the globe" might have been caused through the ignition of the air by flashes of lightning. After all, perhaps the hypothesis is worthy of the attentions of astronomers. Are there not stars which blaze forth suddenly and then grow dark?

Professor Dewar recently stated that the boiling point of liquid hydrogen is only 20 degrees above the absolute zero of temperature. By exhaustion one can even reach a temperature as low as 15 degrees above the absolute zero. Until a lighter gas than hydrogen is found in quantity and liquefied, however, it seems unlikely that the absolute zero of temperature will be attained.

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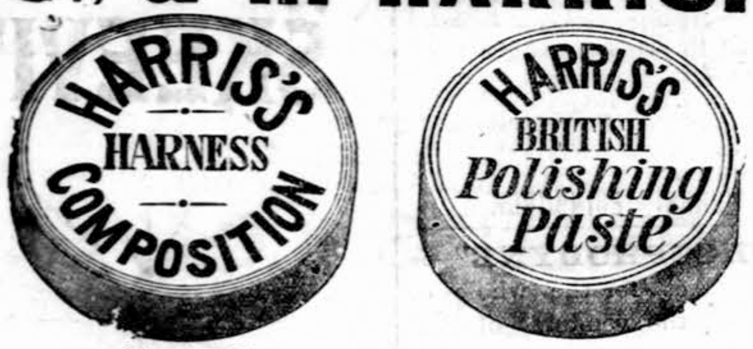

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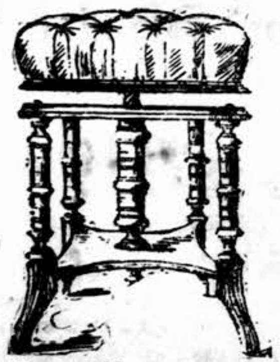

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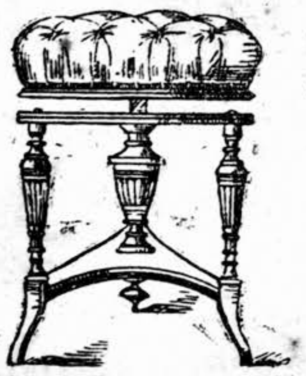

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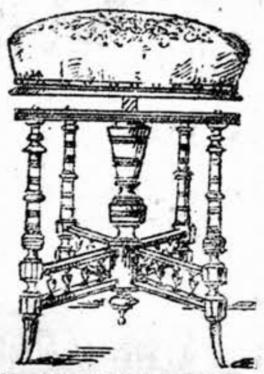

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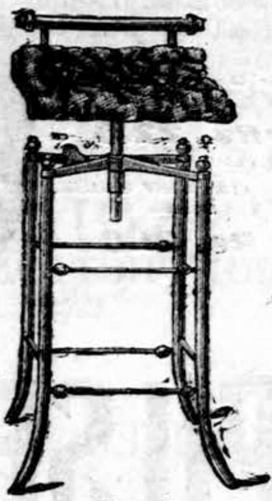

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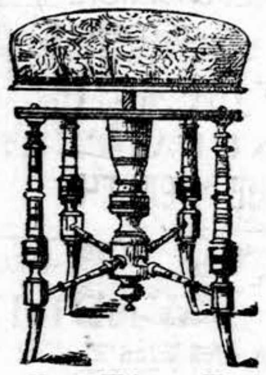

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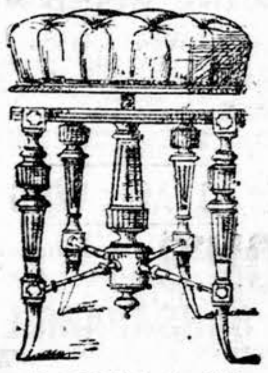

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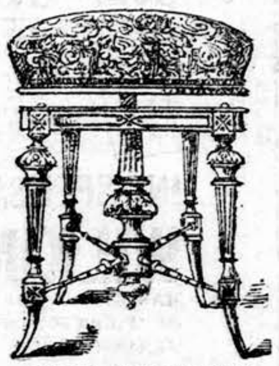

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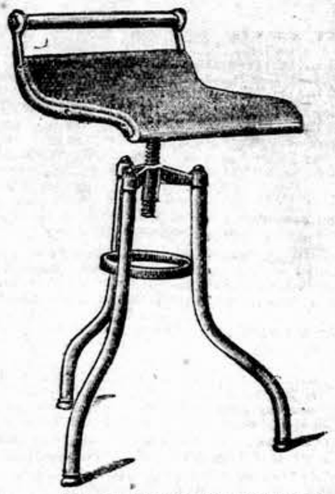

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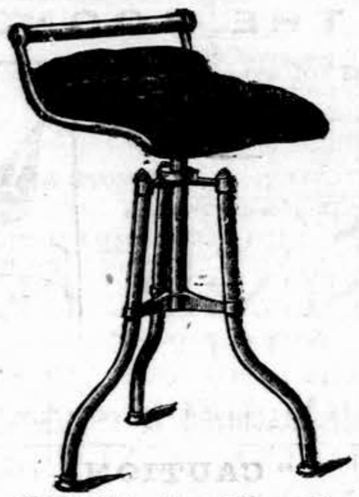

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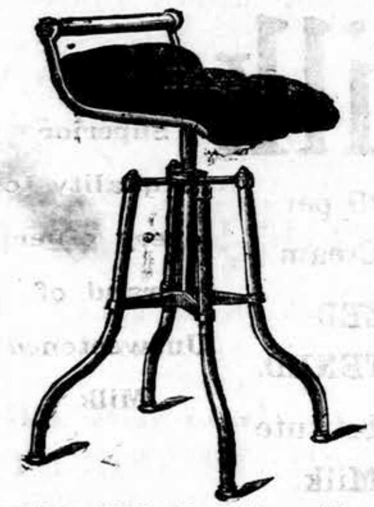

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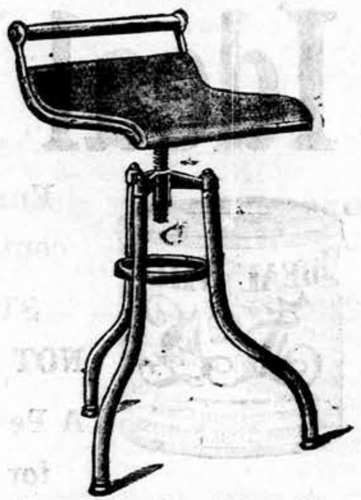

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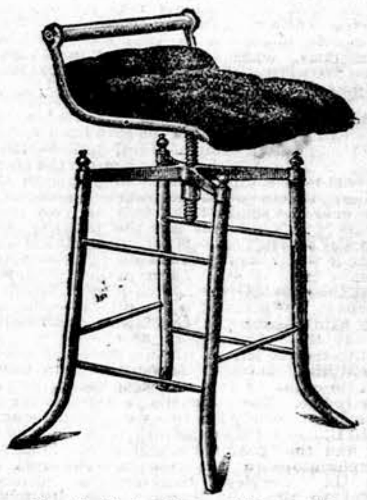

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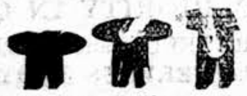

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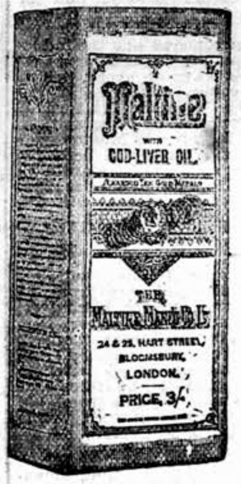

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